THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Friday, the 1st February 1929.

The House met at 11 o'clock, Mr. President (the hon. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU Garu) in the Chair.

PRESENT:

Marjoribanks, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., The hon. Sir Norman.
Usman Sahib Bahadur, *Kt.*, The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad.
Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. T. E.
Krishnan Nayar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur M.
Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P.
Muthiah Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. S.
Seturatnam Ayyar, The hon. Mr. M. R.
Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.
Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur, K.
Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.
Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T.
Anjaneyulu, Mr. P.
Appavu Chettiyar, Mr. C. D.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur R. N.
Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
Bazl-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, C.I.E., O.B.E., Khan Bahadur Muhammad.
Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu, Mr. P.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.
Bheemayya, Mr. J.
Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman.
Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K.
Cotton, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. C. W. E.
Cunningham, Mr. C. B.
Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S.
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.
Foulkes, Mr. R.
Gnanavaram Pillai, Mr. P. J.
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.
Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.
Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C.
Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G.
Hearson, H. F. P.
James, Mr. F. E.
Kaleswara Rao, Mr. A.
Karant, Mr. K. R.
Kavalappara Muppil Nayar alias Kumaran Raman.
Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P.
Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.
Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V.
Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.
Kuppuswami, Mr J.
Madhavan Nayar, Mr. K.
Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.
Mallayya, Dr. B. S.
Manikkavelu Navakar, Mr. M. A.
Marudavanam Pillai, Mr. C.
Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib T. M.
Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B.
Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I.
Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.) S. (Deputy President).
Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M.
Muthuranga Mudaliyar, Mr. C. N.
Nagan Gowda, Mr. R.
Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Narayana Raju, Mr. D.
Narayanan Nambudripad, Rao Bahadur O. M.
Narayanaswami Pillai, Mr. T. M.
Narayanaswami Chetti, Diwan Bahadur G.
Parasurama Rao Pantulu, Mr. A.
Patro, *Kt.*, Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Rajan, Mr. P. T.
Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B.
Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.
Ramanath Goenka, Mr.
Ramasomayajulu, Mr. C.
Ramjee Rao, Mr. V.
Ramalinga Reddi, Mr C.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Robertson, Mr. R. J. C.
Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.
Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K.
Satyamurti, Mr. S.
Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Siva Raj, Mr. N.
Slater, C.M.G., C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. S. H.
Smith, Mr. W. E.
Soundarapandya Nadar, Mr. W. P. A.
Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R.
Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.
Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
Subrahmanya Moopanar, Mr. S.
Subrahmanya Pillai, Mr. Chavadi K.
Swami, Mr. K. V. R.
Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed.
Tampoe, I.C.S., Mr. A. McG. C.
Tulasiram, Mr. L. K.
Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K.
Vanavudaiya Goundar, Mr. S. V.
Venkatapati Raju, Mr. P. C.
Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.
Venkatarangam Nayudu, Mr. C.
Venkataratnam, Mr. B.
Venkiah, Mr. S.
Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. A.
Wood, Mr. C. E.
Wright, Mr. W. C.
Zamindar of Gollapalli.
Zamindar of Mirzapuram.
Zamindar of Singampatti.

I

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Inland Waterways

Restrictions on vessels plying in Godavari river.

* 1248 Q.—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state with reference to the answer to question No. 891 answered on 29th November 1928 regarding restrictions on vessels plying in Godavari river—

(a) whether the Government have passed any orders upon the report referred to in clause (a) of the answer; and

(b) if so, whether the same would be placed on the Council table?

A.—(a) & (b) It has been decided to apply the Madras Canals and Public Ferries Act, 1890, to the Godavari river within Madras limits and the Chief Engineer (Irrigation) has been asked to submit draft notifications.

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU:—"May I take it, Sir, that the Government intends to apply the Act with reference to the bed of the river both above and below the anicut?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"That will be a matter for consideration when we get the draft notification."

Irrigation

Discharge of water of the new sluice constructed in the southern tank of the Nandyal tanks.

* 1249 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what the capacity for discharge of water of the new sluice constructed in the southern tank of the Nandyal tanks is;

(b) what the capacity was of the sluice which the new sluice has displaced;

(c) what the acreage is under the new sluice;

(d) what the acreage was under the sluice displaced;

(e) what the difference is in the levels between the old sluice and the new; and

(f) whether from the old sluice water would be flowing for over a month after the southern tank had ceased to be of use for irrigation?

A.—(a) to (f) A report has been called for from the Chief Engineer (Irrigation).

Repair and revival of the old Upputeru channel.

* 1250 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether there was an old drainage channel parallel to Upputeru carrying all the drainage water of the Kaikalur taluk (Kistna district) into the sea;

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(*b*) whether that old channel has been abandoned by the Government and whether as a result it has fallen into disuse and has also been partly filled up;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that on account of all the drainage channels and also the irrigation channels being made to fall into Upputeru (which is the main drain of Kollair) instead of into that old channel parallel to Upputeru many lands in many of the villages in Kaikalur taluk (Kistna district) are submerged under water in the rainy season every year;

(*d*) whether there have been any proposals by any of the Government Public Works Department Engineers to repair and revive the said old drainage channel to carry again all the drainage water of the taluk;

(*e*) if so, by whom and when; and whether the Government will be pleased to place the whole correspondence on the Council table;

(*f*) whether the Government have passed any final orders on the subject and if so, when and to what effect;

(*g*) whether the Government have considered or have under consideration any scheme for carrying away all the drainage water of the taluk into the sea and thereby save the taluk from submersion in the rainy season; and

(*h*) if so, what it is and when it will be put into execution?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) Enquiries do not reveal the existence formerly of any old drainage channel parallel to the Upputeru carrying all the drainage water of the Kaikalur taluk to the sea. In olden days there was no regular system of drainage and irrigation channels in the delta. Small extents of land were being cultivated here and there by the inundation of the Kistna river through the old Pulleru, and the land was drained along the puntas and donkas as best it could. After the present elaborate system of drains and irrigation channels came into existence, most of these old drains fell into disuse.

(*c*) There is no reason to believe that the present day drainage systems are in any way less efficient than those of the past. On the other hand, the works done and being carried out have improved the conditions in the delta. The straight cutting of the Yenamadurru drain in the Godavari Western division and the improvements carried out to it are designed to improve the efficiency of the Upputeru, while the construction of locks and regulators at the heads of the Bandar and Ellore canals will, when the Kistna is in floods, prevent large quantities of water from entering the Eastern delta.

(*d*) & (*e*) Proposals were made in 1916 by Messrs. Lutman and V. T. Srinivasa Ayyangar, the then Superintending and Executive Engineers, to improve certain drains in the Eastern delta.

(*f*) Mr. Howley, the then Chief Engineer (Irrigation), after discussing the proposals with the Superintending Engineer came to the conclusion that they were not necessary.

(*g*) & (*h*) No fresh proposals are under consideration. In times of ordinary floods the existing drains function with reasonable efficiency. To excavate drains to deal with abnormal floods is

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obviously out of the question. Such drains, if excavated to the width required to dispose of maximum floods, would have to be of enormous width and would, during years of ordinary flood conditions, silt up extensively.

Proposed channel from Pedalanka canal.

* 1251 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is a proposal to dig an irrigation channel from Pedalanka channel above the Bomminampadu regulator on the left side for the irrigation of the dry block of villages situated thereabout in Kaikalur taluk, Kistna district;

(b) whether ryots of Bomminampadu, Vemavarappadu, Korukollu, Venkatapuram, Kalidindi, Pothumarru and other villages in Kaikalur taluk have sent in mahazars to the authorities to dig the said channel and whether they have also offered to pay some contribution for digging expenses; and

(c) whether the said villages were once called 'Project villages' and intended to be irrigated under a branch of the Pedalanka channel but were afterwards denied the facilities of irrigation?

A.—A copy of the Executive Engineer's letter [a], dated 29th December 1928, is placed on the table.

Formation of a high level channel from the Kistna beginning from Mulapadu.

* 1252 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) in what stage the investigation as regards the formation of a high level channel from the Kistna beginning from Mulapadu or thereabouts to irrigate portions of Bezwada, Nuzvid and other taluks is;

(b) whether the report received from the Chief Engineer on the subject will be placed on the table of the House;

(c) whether the Government have come to any decision on the action to be taken on the resolution passed in the Legislative Council on 24th January 1928 to appoint a committee to investigate into the scheme; and

(d) if not, why not?

A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to clauses (a) and (b) of question No. 523 at the meeting of the 11th October 1928. It is proposed to provide funds for the gauging staff in the next year's budget.

(b) The Chief Engineer's report was in the form of a note and has already been given in reply to question No. 523.

(c) & (d) As already stated, no conclusion is possible until the results of the proposed gaugings are known.

[a] Printed as Appendix I on page 636 infra.

Sale of grazing and fishery rights in the West Godavari district.

*1253 Q.—Mr. D. Narayana Raju: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what amount was realized by the sale of (i) the grazing rights, and (ii) the fishery rights during each of the last five years in respect of the Public Works Department channels in West Godavari district;

(b) how many village panchayats in West Godavari district were granted leases of the said grazing and fishery rights in their respective areas and what was the total amount which the panchayats had to pay under the said leases; and

(c) whether Government propose to remit the grazing and fishery fees in respect of the leases to the village panchayats?

A.—(a) (i) The grazing rights are not sold in respect of any of the Public Works Department channels in the West Godavari district.

(ii) The amounts realized by the sale of the right of fishing during the last five years is noted below:—

	RS.	A.
1924-25	367	14
1925-26	462	7
1926-27	606	2
1927-28	1,909	5
1928-29	768	6

(b) The lease of the right of fishing has been granted to seven village panchayats and a sum of Rs. 22-8-0 is realized thereby.

(c) The answer is in the negative so far as the fishery fees are concerned. The question does not arise as regards the grazing rights which are not sold.

Mr. D. Narayana Raju:—"With reference to the answer to (c), may I know, Sir, why the Government do not propose to remit the fishery fees to the village panchayats, considering the small nature of the amount?"

The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks:—"I do not know whether that matter has been considered. If the hon. Member is making a suggestion, it will be considered."

Mr. K. V. R. Swami:—"Seeing that the amount realized is very small, will the Government consider the desirability of remitting it altogether?"

The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks:—"In that case, we shall probably have to prohibit fishing altogether."

Improvement of the feeder sources of Malidevaraya cheruvu tank in Cuddapah taluk.

*1254 Q.—Mr. A. Parasurama Rao: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether there was any proposal to improve the feeder sources of Malidevaraya cheruvu of Gotur village in Cuddapah taluk;

(b) whether the ryots of the said village of Gotur memorialized to the Collector and the Public Works Department authorities requesting them to direct the waters of one Pankoli vanka into the said tank;

(c) whether the Public Works Department authorities investigated the scheme and if so, with what result;

(*d*) whether the ryots undertook to pay a higher rate of assessment in case the said vanka water is diverted into the tank and gave statements that they were prepared to pay Rs. 10 and Rs. 12 for the rates of Rs. 4 and Rs. 6 respectively now prevailing ;

(*e*) whether any and if so, what extent can be brought under cultivation afresh if the vanka water is diverted as requested ;

(*f*) what is the amount of increase in the beriz of the village if the proposed enhancement in rates is made ;

(*g*) what is the estimated cost of diverting the vanka water ;

(*h*) what is the amount of remissions that have been granted to the ryots holding lands under the tank for the last ten years ;

(*i*) whether there was any year in which no remission was granted during the last ten years ; and

(*j*) what is the extent of irrigable ayacut under the tank and what is the extent of dry lands under the occupation of the ryots ?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*j*) A report has been called for.

Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO :—" May I know whether a report has since been received ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" No, Sir."

Irrigation tanks in Peddapur and Cocanada taluks.

* 1255 *Q.*—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number and names of irrigation tanks in the Peddapur taluk, Pittapur division and Cocanada taluk in zamindari and Government lands respectively ;

(*b*) whether the ayacut of the tanks was definitely settled at any time and if so, whether a register is being maintained showing the same ;

(*c*) whether the full tank level of each of the tanks has been fixed and is being maintained ;

(*d*) what steps the Government have taken to maintain the ayacut and the level of each of the tanks without their being interfered with by others ;

(*e*) whether it is a fact that in respect of some tanks water is stored to a very large extent without making necessary protective arrangements ;

(*f*) the number of tanks that breached during the recent floods ;

(*g*) whether it is a fact that the breaches were due to the storing of water beyond their capacity and the inadequacy of bunds and other protective arrangements ; and

(*h*) whether the Government propose to make any and if so, what arrangements to prevent such breaches in future ?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*h*) A report has been called for.

Accumulation of sand and silt on the bed of the Godavari river.

*1256 *Q.*—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state with reference to the answer to question No. 900 answered on the 29th November 1928 regarding accumulation of sand and silt on the bed of the Godavari river—

(*a*) whether the report called for has since been received ; and

(*b*) if so, whether the same will be placed on the Council table ?

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A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The Chief Engineer's letter[a] No. 2406/28-C.E.P., dated 11th January 1929, is placed on the table.

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" May I know whether the Government would take on hand the remedial measures suggested in the Chief Engineer's letter ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I understand that these measures are now being taken."

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" It is said there ' Cutting leading channels in the shoals and ploughing as this will tend to the more easy removal of the shoal during floods '. That is not being done frequently. May it be done now ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I am certain the Chief Engineer will consider it. Certainly the Government have no objection."

Proposed abolition of the Mettur district.

* 1257 *Q.*—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received final reports from the Chief Engineer at Mettur and from the Board of Revenue regarding the proposal to abolish the Mettur district and if so, to what effect ;

(*b*) whether the Government have arrived at any decision regarding the matter and if so, to what effect ; and

(*c*) if no decision has yet been arrived at by the Government, at what stage the matter is at present ?

A.—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) The reports of the Chief Engineer at Mettur and the Board of Revenue have been received, and the subject is being considered by the Government. The orders of the Government will be published in due course.

Use by the public of the new Cauvery bridge at Mettur.

* 1258 *Q.*—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any memorials have been received by the Government or the Board of Revenue to the effect that the new bridge at Mettur over the Cauvery is used only by the Public Works Department authorities and that the public are prevented from using it and are therefore put to great inconvenience when they have to cross the river for attending courts, etc., at Mettur ;

(*b*) whether the Government have passed any order regarding the use of the bridge by the public and if so, to what effect ; and

(*c*) if not, whether the Government have any and if so, what objection to pass an order now making the bridge open to the public also ?

A.—(*a*) No memorials have been received by Government.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) The Government have called for a report from the Engineer-in-Chief and the Board of Revenue on the statements made in clause (*a*) of the question.

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[a] Printed as Appendix II on pages 637–638 infra.

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Landlord and Tenant

Introduction of the Malabar Tenancy Bill.

* 1259 Q.—Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state when the Malabar Tenancy Bill will be introduced by the Government?

A.—The Malabar Tenancy Bill, as drafted by the Committee, is under the consideration of the Government in consultation with representatives of the janmis and tenants. It is not possible to say now when the Bill will be introduced.

Mr. S. Satyamurti:—"May I know if, within the normal life of this Council, the Government expect to be in a position to introduce this Bill?"

The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks:—"We hope to do so, Sir, and also to pass it."

Mr. S. Satyamurti:—"That is a different matter."

Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao:—"May I know if His Excellency the Governor has received a deputation from the janmis?"

The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks:—"I think I have read it in the papers."

Mr. K. V. R. Swami:—"May I know whether it is a fact that such a deputation was received?"

The hon. the President:—"The answer has been given that the Government have no information."

Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao:—"May I know if the hon. the Revenue Member did not advise the Governor to receive the deputation?"

The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks:—"It is not expedient to do so."

Mr. S. Satyamurti:—"May I know whether as a matter of fact the Governor received the deputation without his knowledge or whether he knew that His Excellency was going to receive the deputation at all?"

The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks:—"Certainly, yes."

Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao:—"May I know if the hon. the Revenue Member was present when the deputation was received?"

The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks:—"I was not present."

Land Revenue

Alleged indebtedness of Mr. Masilamani Mudaliyar, Sub-Magistrate of Cheyyar.

* 1260 Q.—Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) how often the pay of Mr. Masilamani Mudaliyar who was recently promoted to the post of Sub-Magistrate, Cheyyar, has been under attachment within the past six years;

(b) whether it is a fact that he is heavily indebted, and if so, to what extent;

(c) why he has been promoted to the position of Magistrate though he is habitually and heavily indebted?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) A report has been called for.

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Pay and leave of copyists in the several districts.

*1261 Q.—Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether he received any memorials within the last two months from the copyists in the several districts requesting that privilege leave and provident fund be attached to the posts and that the scale of copyists be raised to Rs. 35—45—50 per month; and

(b) whether the Government have passed any orders thereon and if so, whether the same would be placed on the Council table?

A.—(a) & (b) Memorials from certain copyists employed in the Guntur district have been received and are under the consideration of the Government.

Mr. P. Anjaneyulu:—"May I know whether these memorials were sent to the Government direct or through the High Court?"

The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks:—"Notice, Sir."

Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu:—"May I take it that orders will be passed before the launching of the next budget?"

The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks:—"I could not say, Sir."

Mr. K. V. R. Swami:—"Is it not a fact that this question has been before the Government for a very long time?"

The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks:—"Not so far as I am aware, Sir."

Mr. P. Anjaneyulu:—"May I know whether the consideration of the question by Government is sympathetic towards the copyists?"

The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks:—"It is always sympathetic, Sir." (Laughter.)

Extent of irrigation in Korlagondi village.

*1262 Q.—Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the total cultivable area of Korlagondi village, Bellary taluk, Bellary district;

(b) the extents sown with early and late crops respectively and also the extents under groundnut, cholam, cotton and sajja with its average outturn under each class; and

(c) whether the collection of the current land revenue has been postponed and whether the arrears, if any, has been remitted?

A.—(a) The total occupied area of the village is 5,851 acres. How much is actually cultivable is a matter of estimate.

(b) The Government have not the information.

(c) No orders to this effect have been proposed or issued.

Mr. R. Nagan Gowda:—"May I know whether the Government are aware that dry crops in the Bellary district are withering for want of rain?"

The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks:—"Notice, Sir."

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Publicity of notifications intended for the information of villagers.

*1263 Q.—Mr. A. B. Shetty: With reference to the answer given to question No. 463, answered on 10th October 1928, regarding the method of giving better publicity to notifications intended for the information of villagers, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to lay on the table the report submitted to the Government by the Board of Revenue?

A.—A copy [a] of the Board's Resolution No. 8181, dated 12th December 1928, and a copy of G.O. Mis. No. 146, Revenue, dated 22nd January 1929, are placed on the table.

Failure of monsoons in certain taluks of Coimbatore district.

*1264 Q.—Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Collector of Coimbatore has made any report regarding the failure of the monsoons in some taluks of the Coimbatore district;

(b) whether the failure is specially serious in the taluk of Coimbatore and whether the tanks in the Coimbatore taluk which are fed by the Noyal river received practically no supply this year;

(c) whether most of the lands on which paddy is generally raised have been used this year for sowing cotton only and whether several other lands have remained uncultivated; and

(d) whether any remissions of Government kist have been recommended by the Collector and if so, to what extent?

A.—(a) & (b) Apart from the usual season reports the Collector reported on the 16th October 1928 that the South-west Monsoon had been generally poor but that good rain had fallen since then in most parts of the district except in Coimbatore itself. He subsequently reported on 1st December that the improvement which began in October had been maintained and that by November the conditions had become normal. He added that all irrigation works had received adequate supplies. The Government have received no particular information as to the condition of the Noyal river.

(c) The Government have no information.

(d) No recommendations have been received by the Government. The grant of remissions under the rules is within the competence of the district officers.

Legislative Council

Extension of the life-time of the present Legislative Council.

*1265 Q.—Mr. S. Satyamurti: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether since November 1928, when a question on the subject was answered in the Council, any proposals have been placed before the Government either by the Government of India or by the Simon Committee or by any other official or non-official authority or person suggesting or recommending the extension of the life of the present Legislative Council;

a Printed as Appendix III on pages 639-640 infra.

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(b) whether the Government have any intention of getting the period of life of this Council extended ; and

(c) if not, when the Council will be dissolved and when the general elections will take place ?

A.—(a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) & (c) The power to dissolve the Council or to extend its term vests in His Excellency the Governor and not in the Government.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Sir, with reference to the answer to clause (b) of the question, may I know whether this Government as a government have ever considered this matter or propose to consider this matter ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" No, Sir."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know, with reference to the answer to clause (c), in case there is no proposal to extend the life of this Council, when this Council is expected to be dissolved and when the elections are expected to take place ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" When it will be dissolved I cannot say. But under the rules, the life-time of the Council extends to 31st December 1929, unless dissolved in the meanwhile."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know whether the Government are taking any steps with regard to the general elections which will normally come in the course of this year ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"The matter has not been considered yet, Sir."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know when the Government propose to consider the matter, Sir ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" In due course, when we have some indication of His Excellency's desire in the matter."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know whether the Government propose to wait till His Excellency makes up his mind in regard to this matter ? May I know how long they propose to wait ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" The hon. Member has stated it, Sir."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Supposing His Excellency does not make up his mind, is the Government not going to take any steps in regard to the preparation of the electoral rolls ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" They will examine the question as to whether revision of the electoral rolls may be done under the rules independently of the fixing of the date of the new elections."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I take it from the hon. the Revenue Member that, in case the rules do not justify the revision of the electoral rolls apart from the date of the general election, they propose to take no action in the matter ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" If the rules do not give us the power, we cannot do so."

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Minor Irrigation

Alleged charging of dufasli water tax for plantain trees raised on the bunds of consolidated wet fields.

*1266 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state with reference to the answer to question No. 280 given on 15th March 1927 regarding the alleged charging of dufasli water tax for plantain trees raised on the bunds of consolidated wet fields—

(*a*) whether the report called for has been received;

(*b*) if so, what that report is;

(*c*) whether Government are aware that the plantain trees on the field bunds would be watered only when there is water in the field and that under those circumstances water-rate is charged for the whole field including the area covered by the bunds;

(*d*) whether it is the intention of the Government to levy separate water charge for the trees on the bunds when water-rate is levied on the whole area including the bunds; and

(*e*) whether Government propose to discontinue the practice of charging water-rate separately for the plantain trees on the bunds of consolidated wet fields?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) A copy of the Collector's report [a] is attached.

(*c*) The Government are not aware that the facts are as suggested.

(*d*) & (*e*) No water-rate is levied on wet lands. But if a dufassal crop, such as plantains, is raised and irrigated with Government water for more than six months on the whole or part of a single crop wet field, half the wet assessment is charged, in addition to the ordinary wet assessment, on the field or on the portion of the field so irrigated.

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" With reference to the answer to (*d*) and (*e*), is it not a fact that the consolidated wet assessment includes water-rate also ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" That is a matter of opinion. The theory is when the assessment is made, the crops on such bunds should also be taken into account."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" Is it a fact that for purposes of assessment lands include bunds ? Are not bunds entitled for the water without any separate water-rate ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Separate water-rates are levied only on dry lands and additional assessment is charged for dufassal crops, as explained in the answer."

Mr D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" The hon. Member may be aware that there is no irrigation separate from the bunds. If there is no water in the fields themselves, how can there be a separate water-rate for the bunds alone ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" There is no separate water-rate. That portion of the field which is cultivated with plantains is charged half assessment in addition, whether it is bund or field."

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[a] Printed as Appendix IV on page 640 infra.

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" In his report, the Collector says that where the bunds are irrigated by percolation, they are charged separately. So, when there is no separate wate-rrate for the field itself, how can there be a separate water-rate for the plantains and trees on the bunds when they were irrigated by percolation ?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I have said again that they have charged half the wet assessment."

Panchayat Forests

Forest panchayats in Kurnool district.

* 1267 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state, in reference to answer given to question No. 960 on 29th November 1928,—

(*a*) whether he has received the report called for ; and

(*b*) if he has received it, whether he will be pleased to lay it on the table ?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The report called for has not been received yet.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether the hon. the Revenue Member is prepared to expedite the answer to this question, so that I may have it at the next meeting ?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" A reminder has been sent ; I shall see a special reminder is sent."

Public Service

Maintenance of registers under the Tottenham Scheme.

* 1268 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government or the Board of Revenue have passed an order on what is called the " Tottenham Scheme " under which no Revenue office need maintain any register showing the receipt or despatch of papers and if so, to what effect ; and

(*b*) whether under the scheme any officer keeping any register like that referred to in (*a*) would be punished ?

A.—(*a*) No such order has been passed.

(*b*) The scheme nowhere prescribes punishment for maintaining registers. Apart from the scheme the maintenance of unauthorized registers to the neglect of prescribed ones might in certain circumstances be a fault meriting punishment.

Reforms

Evidence before the Simon Commission.

* 1269 Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number and names of the officers who are appearing before the Simon Commission on behalf of the Government of Madras ;

(b) whether such officers are given the liberty to express their own views in reply to questions by members of the Commission; and

(c) the number and names of officers that are allowed to appear in camera?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) No arrangements have yet been made.

Secretariat

Duties of the Superintendent, Central Record Branch of the Chief Secretariat.

*1270 Q.—BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state what the duties of the Superintendent of the Central Record Branch of the Chief Secretariat are?

A.—The Central Record Branch which is attached to the Secretariat and is in the Fort St. George is the repository of records of recent years, which are frequently required by the Secretariat for reference; these records chiefly comprise originals of non-confidential proceedings of Government of the last five years and printed copies of the proceedings of the last 10 years, and all confidential proceedings more than three years old.

The Superintendent of the Central Record Branch of the Chief Secretariat is in charge of these records. His duties comprise several matters of detail; but put in general terms he is primarily responsible for the safe custody of the records, he supervises the work of a staff consisting of 5 clerks, 14 attenders and 1 peon, ensures prompt compliance with requisitions for records and keeps a vigilant eye on the return of the records to the Central Record Branch. He attends personally to requisitions relating to confidential records.

Settlement

Constitution of a committee to enquire into the economic condition of Kistna and Godavari districts.

*1271-A Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have accepted the resolution passed by the Legislative Council on 28th November 1928 to constitute a mixed committee to make an open enquiry into the economic condition of Kistna and Godavari districts in connexion with the resettlement; and

(b) if so, when the committee will be formed and what its composition is?

A.—(a) & (b) It is proposed to move the following motion during the present session of the Legislative Council:—

"That with reference to the resolution passed by the Council at the meeting held on 28th November 1928, regarding the appointment of a committee to enquire into the economic condition of the districts of Kistna, Godavari East and Godavari West, the Council do proceed to elect a committee of five of its members to make the enquiry and to report to Government by the 1st October 1929."

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Constitution of a committee to enquire into the economic condition of Kistna and Godavari districts.

* 1271-B Q.—Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any and if so, what action the Government have taken to give effect to the resolution passed by this Council on 28th November 1928 urging the constitution of a committee of officials and non-officials to enquire into the economic condition of East and West Godavari and Kistna districts as preliminary to the resettlement; and

(*b*) whether the Government have ordered the consideration of the scheme report to be held in abeyance pending the said enquiry; and if not, why not?

A.—(*a*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to question No. 1271-A.

(*b*) The Government propose, after consideration of the representations received, to issue orders on the proposals of the Special Settlement Officer, other than those relating to rates. The reasons for not delaying the issue of orders on the proposals other than those relating to rates were stated in the answer to question No. 23 given at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 3rd September 1928.

Levy of back assessment for excess areas of lands surveyed in South Kanara.

* 1272 Q.—Mr. Mahmud Schamnad Sahib : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that a Government Order was passed laying down that in the case of excess areas of land found during the resurvey in South Kanara over the areas for which pattas were issued during the last survey neither back assessment nor site value should be levied from the pattadars; and

(*b*) whether it is a fact that a second Government Order has been issued whittling down the effect of the former Government Order and giving full discretion to the local Revenue and Settlement officials in the matter of levying back assessment and site value?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The whole question has been further examined by the Government and orders on the subject have just been issued. A copy of the orders is being sent to the hon. Member.

Mr. K. R. Karant :—" May I know whether Government propose to deal with the question of kumkis separately, because I do not find any reference to it in the Government Order just passed."

The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks :—" My recollection is that the last sentence of the order stated that the matter would be dealt with separately. It is being dealt with separately."

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Depressed classes

Award of scholarships by the Labour Department.

*1273 Q.—The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any Government Order restricting the award of scholarships by the Labour Department (General and Technical) to Hindu depressed classes;

(b) whether it is a fact that the present Labour Commissioner, Mr. Slater, has granted commercial scholarships to Christians, Adi-Dravidas and Adi-Andhras;

(c) whether he will be pleased to place on the Council table the list of technical scholarship holders who were granted scholarships by the said officer, Mr. Slater; and

(d) how many applications were received from the Hindu depressed classes in 1928–29 and how many of them were granted?

A.—(a) G.O.[a] No. 117, Law (General), dated 12th January 1926, is placed on the table of the House.

(b) Yes.

(c) The lists[a] are placed on the table. The list relating to industrial scholarships gives the names of those pupils to whom scholarships have been granted fresh during the year 1928–29 and does not contain the names of the pupils whose scholarships have been renewed during the year.

(d) The information is given below:—

		Number of applications received.	Number of persons granted.
General education scholarships	...	1,080	116
Commercial ,,	...	10	8
Industrial ,,	...	15	12

Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"With reference to (c), may I know the reason why the Government give scholarships to Christians as shown in the list, Nos. 10, 11, 12, 15, 33 and 35, against the spirit of G.O. No. 117, Law (General), dated 12th January 1916?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"The Labour Department is giving industrial scholarships to the depressed classes. Since some scholarships were available, they were given to the depressed class Christians."

Mr. N. SIVA RAJ:—"May I know why a number of scholarships which should go legitimately to Hindu depressed class pupils go to pupils belonging to other castes?"

11-15 a.m.

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I may say that there are 35 scholarships given by the Labour Department and the number of applications received from Hindus were only 15. Out of 15 applicants, only 12 Hindus were given the scholarships, because the other 3 were considered not eligible. So the remaining scholarships were given to depressed class Christians."

[a] Printed as Appendix V on pages 640–642 infra.

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Emigration

Fixing of the sex-ratio among Indian emigrants to Malaya and Ceylon.

*1274 Q.—Mr. C. Gopala Menon: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government of Malaya asked for and obtained the postponement of the application of the rule prescribing a fixed sex-ratio among Indian emigrants from South India to Malaya and Ceylon till 1st April 1928;

(b) whether further extension of time has been granted since then by the Government of India;

(c) whether the Government of Madras were consulted before action was taken by the Government of India; and

(d) whether he will be pleased to place on the table of the House the correspondence between the local Government and the Government of India on the subject?

A.—As the hon. Member is aware 'Emigration' is a central subject. Temporary exemption from the operation of the rule referred to has been granted by the Government of India from time to time. No further information can be given nor can the correspondence be placed on the table of the House.

Mr. C. Gopala Menon:—"May I know whether the Madras Government were consulted by the Government of India for the extension of time regarding the sex-ratio when it was granted?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur:—"Yes, Sir."

Mr. K. V. R. Swami:—"What is the advice given by this Government?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur:—"That is confidential, and therefore we cannot give any further information."

Mr. S. Satyamurti:—"May I know why, Sir?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur:—"Because under the rules as they stand at present, the Local Government, who act as the agents of the Government of India as far as this subject is concerned, are not at liberty to give the information that is asked for."

Mr. S. Satyamurti:—"May I know what those rules are?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur:—"They are confidential."

Mr. S. Satyamurti:—"On a point of order, Mr. President. I am obliged to you for having drawn my attention to a similar other matter on a previous day, but on this occasion may I know how the hon. the Home Member can refuse to answer this question? Unless it is a controversial matter, I suppose I am entitled to an answer under the rules. Even if there is some controversy between this Government and the Government of India

on a certain matter, I think I am entitled to an answer from the Government on matters of fact. I am asking whether the Home Member declines to answer this question because it is controversial; otherwise I am entitled for an answer."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Probably 'confidential matters' are really matters on which the Government think they should not give information on public grounds. That is all I can suggest."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"That is why I ask whether the Government gives that answer?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Yes, Sir."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know what are the public interests which will be disserved by telling this House as to why this Government are sending more men than women to the Andamans without reference to the sex-ratio?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"It would amount to disclosing the nature of the correspondence with the Government of India regarding Malaya."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know if this Government is so callous as not to disclose this matter?"

Deaths by suicide in the Federated Malay States.

*1275 Q.—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether he is aware that the return of deaths by suicide of South Indians in the Federated Malay States shows a gradual increase in percentage of such deaths since 1921; and

(b) whether the Government of Madras have ascertained from the Government of the Federated Malay States the causes of death in each case and if so, what they are?

A.—As the hon. Member is aware 'Emigration' is a central subject. The Federated Malay States' report on the working of the Labour Department for the year 1927 shows that there has been an increase in the number of deaths from suicide during 1926 and 1927. The report has been placed on the Editors' table in G.O No. 1898 L., dated 4th August 1928. Forty-six cases of suicide were reported for the year 1927 as follows:—

Twenty-three cases—Reasons unknown.
Eighteen cases—Sickness.
Five cases—Domestic and financial troubles.

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON:—"In the answer given to this question it is stated 'there has been an increase in the number of deaths from suicide'. Is the Government aware that the increase is merely due to the increase in the sex ratio?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"No, Sir."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know how the hon. the Home Member gives that laconic answer?"

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The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Because I have seen the papers."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" What are the papers that he has seen? Will he be pleased to place those papers on the table?"

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I know as to why there has been an increase in the number of suicides? Is it due to low wages?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" This is a central subject, and we, as agents of the Government of India, are unable to give any further information in the matter."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" As agents of the Government of India are they not carrying out the wishes of the Government of India, and is it not therefore their duty to safeguard the interests of the labourers who are going from this Presidency by advising the Government of India?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I must ask for notice."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" Is it a fact that suicides are on the increase on account of oppression?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I must ask for notice."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" It has been stated in the answer that there has been an increase in suicides in the year 1926–27. May I know what is the rate of increase?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I want notice."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" On a point of order, Mr. President. My hon. Friend, the Home Member, says ' we are agents of the Government of India and therefore we cannot answer these questions.' Is it right?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" After these questions are over the hon. Member will raise the point."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" May I know, Sir, whether this Government, who sent the coolies to Andamans and who are responsible for their lives, made any enquiries in the matter?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" We made all the enquiries that we could possibly make regarding Malaya."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" Has this Government made any enquiry as to the cause of increase in suicides?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I want notice."

Report of the Standard Wage Inquiry Committee.

*1276 *Q.*—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government of Madras are in receipt of the report of the Standard Wage Inquiry Committee appointed by the Indian Immigration Committee of the Federated Malay States ;

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(b) if the answer to (a) is in the affirmative whether he will be pleased to place it on the table of the House; and

(c) whether the Government of Madras have expressed their views on the said report; and if so, what they are?

A.—As the hon. Member is aware 'Emigration' is a central subject The report referred to has not been received. There has been correspondence between the Government of India and the local Government on the question of the fixation of standard rates of wages for Indian labourers in Malaya, but the Government are not prepared to place it on the table.

Mr. C. Gopal Menon:—"May I know whether the report of the Standard Wages Enquiry Committee has not been published or whether this Government has not received the report yet?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur:—"Notice, Sir."

Dr. B. S. Mallayya:—"May I know why the Government say that they are not prepared to place the report on the table of the House?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur:—"I have already answered that question."

Dr. B. S. Mallayya:—"I want a reply to this question."

Mr. S. Satyamurti:—"May I know what are the reasons for the Government to say that they decline to place on the table the correspondence between this Government and the Government of India on the Standard Wages Enquiry Committee?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur:—"I have already said, it is a confidential matter. As the hon. the President has suggested, I may say that it is undesirable to disclose it on public grounds."

Mr. S Satyamurti:—"May I know what are the public interests that will be adversely affected by placing this correspondence on the table of the House?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur:—"I have already answered it."

Mr. R. Nagan Gowda:—"May I know whether the correspondence between the Government of India and this Government on the fixation of standard rates of wages to the labourers in Malaya has been kept confidential in the interests of the planters?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur:—"No, Sir."

Labour

Economic condition of labourers in plantations.

* 1277 Q.—Mr. J. A. Saldanha: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state what steps are being taken in view of the repeal of the Madras Planters' Labour Act for enquiring into and ascertaining the condition and the amenities of life of the labour population recruited for the plantations in the districts of Malabar, Coimbatore and Nilgiris and for bringing forward the necessary legislation to secure for them the same?

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A.—The Government do not consider it necessary to take any steps in the matter at present.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I know whether the Government assured themselves that the conditions of labourers in these districts were satisfactory ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" At present the Government do not consider that any legislation is necessary."

Motor Vehicles Act

Pay and income of motor inspectors in the Presidency.

* 1278 *Q.*—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : With reference to my question No. 198 answered on 6th September 1928, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to place before the Council a statement showing—

(i) the number, status, antecedents, pay and income of officers performing the function of inspectors of buses in the Madras City and in various other places in the Presidency ; and

(ii) the receipts of fees for inspection for the year ending the 30th June 1928 and for the year ending the 30th September 1928, if available ?

A.—(i) & (ii) A statement [a] containing the information called for by the hon. Member in question No. 198 is laid on the table. Information for the year ending the 30th September 1928 is not available.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I just refer to a statement at page 52 as it is somewhat puzzling, and ask a few questions ? May I know why in the first instance Government appointed District officers as inspectors of buses and afterwards gave up that scheme and created posts of bus inspectors ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" At first we appointed some District officers as bus inspectors but we are now appointing as far as possible inspectors of motor buses."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" In column 5 of the statement we find that the emoluments of an officer performing the functions of inspector of buses are Rs. 900. May I know what these emoluments are, whether they are monthly or for a certain period ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I want notice."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" Why such high emoluments are paid to people who are already getting very high salaries ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" The present policy of the Government is to appoint bus inspectors."

[a] Printed as Appendix VI on pages 643–645 infra.

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Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" May I know why so much emolument was paid hitherto to officers who are already getting very high salaries ?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :— "There were not very many motor vehicles and these District officers were asked to look after the duties of bus inspectors. But now that policy has been changed definitely."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI .—" May I know what are the qualifications of these bus inspectors ?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :— Engineering qualifications."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" What degree ?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" No degree. If the hon. Member wants to have a detailed reply, I should like to have notice."

Motor inspectors in the Presidency.

* 1279 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of full-timed salaried inspectors of motor vehicles in each of the districts of the Presidency at present ;

(*b*) what are the qualifications and grade of salary of each one of them;

(*c*) how many of these motor inspectors are Anglo-Indians and Europeans and how many are Muslims and Non-Brahmans ; and

(*d*) what are the respective salaries of Anglo-Indian or European inspectors and Indian inspectors and what are the reasons for the difference, if any ?

A.—(*a*) One in each of the following districts :—

Malabar, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, South Kanara, Salem, North Arcot, Tanjore, the Nilgiris, Nellore, Ganjam, West Godavari, Chittoor and Madura cum Ramnad.

(*b*), (*c*) & (*d*) The information [a] is laid on the table. The salary of the inspector varies with the district and has no relation to the community to which he belongs.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" May I know why a person with no qualification is appointed in the Nilgiris district ? Is it because that no one else with the necessary qualification is available ?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :— " Because he has got the practical qualification and was recommended by the Public Works Department."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" You do not want qualifications at all except some service somewhere ?"

[a] Printed as Appendix VII on page 646 infra.

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
"Practical knowledge is enough."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"May I know whether birth is a qualification for these appointments?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"No, Sir."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"May I ask, even when there are a number of applicants, with the necessary qualifications, he would appoint only people who come with some recommendation and even that without the necessary qualification?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
"When Government lays down rules for appointments in future, I think there will be no room for complaint."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"When are they going to lay down rules?"

The hon. Kahan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
"I must ask for notice."

Mr K. V. R. SWAMI:—"May I know why so many Europeans and Anglo-Indians have been appointed to these posts when the accepted policy of the Government is to Indianize the services?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
"We have not appointed many Europeans. They were appointed in some places where applicants belonging to other communities were not available at the time of the appointment."

Appointment of motor inspectors in Ganjam district.

* 1280 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether applications were invited for the seven recent appointments of motor inspectors;

(b) whether it is a fact that no applications were invited by advertisement in newspapers or in the *Fort St. George Gazette* for the appointment of motor inspectors in the Ganjam district; and if so, why; and

(c) what are the qualifications of the newly appointed motor inspector for Ganjam?

A.—(a) Yes, in cases where suitable candidates were not available locally.

(b) Yes; because a suitable candidate was found available locally.

(c) The newly appointed Inspector of Motor Vehicles for the Ganjam district has a thorough knowledge of motor engineering. He worked for three years in motor works at Karachi and has in all about seven years' experience in motors.

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Duties and responsibilities of motor inspectors.

*1281 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether any orders have been issued by the Government or heads of departments concerned defining the duties and responsibilities of motor inspectors in the various districts;

(b) if so, whether copies of the same with their dates will be placed on the Council table; and

(c) if not, why not?

A.—(a) to (c) The duties and responsibilities of motor inspectors are contained in Government Orders which relate to other matters as well. Inspectors are appointed with the approval of Government by the District Magistrates who exercise control and supervision over them. The Inspectors are stationed at headquarters of the districts but visit important centres at fixed intervals. It is the duty of the Inspector to scrutinize periodically the structural strength, condition and general running order of a motor vehicle plying for hire and issue certificate of fitness in the prescribed form He has to maintain a register of motor vehicles plying for hire.

Police

Reorganization of the Police armed reserves at Tanjore.

*1282 Q.—Mr. S. N. DORAI RAJA: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. H. S. Shield, I.C.S., the late Collector of Tanjore, recommended in connexion with the reorganization of Police armed reserves and the reduction of the expenditure regarding the guards for the district treasury the establishment of a branch of Imperial Bank of India at Tanjore town for giving relief to the overworked district treasury currency staff; and

(b) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to lay the necessary correspondence up-to-date on the Council table?

A.—(a) & (b) No. Mr. Shield suggested the establishment of a branch of the Imperial Bank of India at Tanjore; but this was in connexion with a proposal to reduce the strength of the Huzur treasury guard and had nothing to do with overwork by the treasury staff, to which the correspondence does not refer.

Alleged dismissals of constables suspected of disloyalty.

*1283 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether any circular was issued by the Commissioner of Police, Madras, last year, to the effect that any head constable or constable who is disloyal enough to yield to the anonymous incitements to insubordinate conduct which are now being circulated, will be summarily dismissed; and

(b) the reasons why such a circular was issued?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The circular was issued in the interests of the discipline of the force.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" With reference to the answer given in clause (a), may I know whether the Commissioner of Police had any definite information that such attempts or incitements were being made or was it merely a rumour or suspicion ?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :— " He has acted on definite information."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know the nature of the information, especially with regard to the sources of these incitements ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :— " Notice, Sir."

Alleged insult to Muslim preachers at Guruvayur by the Police.

* 1284 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Khan Bahadur Ammu Sahib, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Palghat, disallowed Muslim preachers, Moulvi and Hydras to preach on Islam and insulted them at a large public gathering during the last Ekadasi festival at Guruvayur ;

(b) whether at the same time and place the representatives of Christianity were permitted to preach their religion ; and

(c) whether the Government propose to hold any enquiry into the matter, and if not, why not ?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Government have no information ; they have called for a report from the Inspector-General of Police.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" With reference to the answer given to this question, may I ask whether the Government have since received the report ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :— " No, Sir."

Total strength and cost of Police.

* 1285 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the total strength of the police, the cost of maintaining them, the number of cognizable cases dealt and the number of convictions in the following years :—

(i) 1907,

(ii) 1916,

(iii) 1926, and

(b) why more hands were employed when crime has decreased ?

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A.—(*a*)

Year.	Sanctioned strength (including Railway, Special and Temporary Additional Police).	Cost for official year.	Cognizable cases (Police).	Number of convictions (Police cases).
		RS.		
1907	25,886	61,73,944	184,507	144,114
1916	34,813	97,71,116	164,637	120,046
1926	29,132	1,54,60,578	154,028	118,930

(*b*) It might equally well be maintained that crime has decreased because a stronger police force is now maintained. Further, the police have many activities such as traffic control which are unconnected with crime and which have increased greatly in recent years.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" With regard to the amount spent, may I know whether there is so much efficiency and consequently there is a decrease in crime ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" It is answered in (*b*)."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know what other activities the police have besides detecting crime ? "

11-30 a.m. The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" One is mentioned here and that is traffic control."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—" Are the police employed in traffic control paid any extra salary or allowance ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" We had to increase the Police force on account of the motor traffic."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know what percentage of the increase is due to the control of motor traffic ? "

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" From the statement given in the answer, it is seen that the crimes have been progressively decreasing whereas the strength of the police force has been increasing. May I know the reason ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" The crime has decreased because the police force is much larger."

Railways

Relief to third-class passengers detained by the floods at Tuni.

* 1286 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU : Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that No. 1 Calcutta Mail was held up at Tuni on 21st October 1928, on account of breaches in the permanent way ;

(*b*) how many third-class passengers were in that train, and how many days they were held up at Tuni ;

(*c*) what steps, if any, were taken to give relief to the third-class passengers thus stranded at Tuni ;

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(d) whether either the Railway authorities or the district Revenue authorities spent anything for the relief of the said third-class passengers; and if so, how much; and

(e) what arrangements, if any, were made to take the said third-class passengers on to the regular line of communications?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) There were 81 passengers. They were held up for four days.

(c) & (d) On the 22nd October 1928 reports were received by the Agent, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, that there was difficulty in obtaining food at Tuni. There was no possibility of getting food to Tuni from the south and a telegraphic request was made by the Agent to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway authorities at Waltair and to the Collector of Vizagapatam to endeavour to assist passengers at Tuni in this respect from the north. On the 23rd October, the Agent, finding that the difficulty was not in obtaining food but in obtaining money to purchase food, authorized the Station-master at Tuni to spend up to Rs. 50 and to apply for further funds, if necessary. Those who could afford to do so made their own arrangements to procure food. Some were fed by local philanthropic persons. The Revenue authorities spent nothing.

(e) Some left by foot and some others by buses and carts. Those that remained were conveyed by the Railway authorities by trolley to Anakapalle on the 26th and 27th October. Buses and carts were arranged by the Revenue authorities to meet requirements.

Civil Justice

Qualifications and powers of the Manager of the Public Prosecutor's office.

*1287 Q:—Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the manager of the Public Prosecutor's office is empowered to appoint or appoints substitutes for the Public Prosecutor in criminal cases;

(b) whether it is a fact that substitutes are appointed often even without the previous consent and knowledge of the Public Prosecutor; and

(c) what are the qualifications and experience of the manager of the office of the Public Prosecutor, Madras, and what are his duties?

A.—(a) & (b) No

(c) The Manager is a matriculate, has passed Criminal, Judicial and Revenue tests, Book-keeping, Theory and Practice of Commerce, Banking, Shorthand and Typewriting. His duties are purely clerical and office management

Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan:—"Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state on what basis he has given the answer to clauses (a) & (b) of this question?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar:—"The answer is based on the report of the Public Prosecutor."

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Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" Will the hon. the Law Member kindly see that hereafter the manager does not take the authority into his own hands ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Even now he does not take the authority into his own hands."

Alleged inadequacy of accommodation in the courts at Mangalore.

* 1288 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) when the present District Court, Sub-Court and District Munsif's Court buildings in Mangalore were built ;

(*b*) whether the present court buildings have got sufficient room for the accommodation of the several departments such as the copyist, nazir and clerical establishments ;

(*c*) whether it is a fact the additional sub-judge recently appointed occupies a small room formerly occupied by the official receiver ;

(*d*) whether it is a fact the official receiver at present occupies a room in the Munsif's court where the witnesses used to sit down and whether the munsif and the witnesses are inconvenienced thereby ;

(*e*) whether the waiting rooms of the lawyers are sufficient to accommodate the large number that attend the courts ;

(*f*) whether there is a separate waiting room for witnesses in the various courts ; and

(*g*) whether the latrines provided for the various establishments, witnesses and pleaders in the court are in a dilapidated condition, of primitive fashion and inadequate ?

A.—(*a*) The date of construction of the District Court is not known. The dates of construction of the Sub-Court and the District Munsif's Court were 1825 and 1882 respectively.

(*b*) The Government have no reason to think that they have not sufficient accommodation for the establishments referred to.

(*c*) & (*d*) The Government have no information.

(*e*) & (*g*) The Government have received a representation from the Bar Association, Mangalore, complaining of the inadequacy of the existing accommodation for the Bar and of the inconvenience of the latrine.

(*f*) The Government have no information.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Has the hon. the Law Member been pleased to call for a report ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I called for reports from the Engineering Department and from the High Court."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" What is the reply received ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" About what ? "

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" About the adequacy of accommodation for the several officers, lawyers and witnesses ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" The High Court has stated that there is no urgency about it."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" If I assert that there is urgency

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The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member will take another opportunity to assert facts. I do not think I shall be justified in allowing the hon. Member at this stage to assert facts."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"May I ask whether they are true or not?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"That is really cross-examination."

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—"May I know whether the Government have already taken on hand the scheme with regard to the bar room?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"That is what I stated. The High Court has stated that there is no urgency about it."

Remuneration to Official Receivers in the Presidency.

*1289 Q.—Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Official Receivers in the several districts of this Presidency are paid any fixed salary;

(b) if not, whether they are paid any commission or honorarium;

(c) if they are paid any commission, at what rate and how much;

(d) whether they are full-timed servants of the Government or whether they are permitted to have private practice; and

(e) whether the Official Receivers are given any establishment, and if so, in which of the districts and what is the strength of such establishment?

A.—(a) No.

(b) & (c) They are permitted to draw a commission of 5 per cent on gross realizations subject to the condition that when the amount of the commission goes beyond a certain limit deductions according to a graduated scale should be made from the excess.

(d) They are not whole time servants of Government. They are permitted to continue their private practice.

(e) Generally, the Official Receiver of a heavy district is allowed one clerk and one peon and the Official Receiver of a light district gets part-time help from a clerk of the District Court establishment.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"In the answer to clauses (b) and (c), there is a certain limit mentioned. May I know what it is?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I want notice."

Disposal of insolvency petitions in Cuddapah and other districts.

*1290 Q.—Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) how many insolvency petitions were sent for disposal to the Official Receivers in the Ceded districts during the year 1926–27;

(b) what is the amount paid to the Official Receivers in each of the districts of Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary and Anantapur during the last year and the amount of interest accruing on the amounts invested by each of them in the Banks during that period; and

(c) in how many petitions referred to the Official Receivers in the Ceded districts the insolvents were discharged?

A.—(a), (b) & (c). The Government have no information.

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Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO :—"May I know if there is any possibility of getting the information?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Certainly it will be possible; but I do not think that the collection of the information will be justified in view of the time and labour necessary for it."

Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO :—"Does not the answer to the previous question show whether the Official Receiver's work is heavy or not?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I do not think so."

Number of second appeals in the High Court for the last five years.

1291 Q.—Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of second appeals, criminal and civil appeals, filed in the High Court during the last five years;

(*b*) the number of second appeals disposed of during the last five years;

(*c*) the number of second appeals ready for being heard during the last three years; and

(*d*) if the Government have no information whether they will be pleased to call for the same?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*d*) A statement [a] is laid on the table.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"May I know the reasons why there has been a steady decline in the disposal of second appeals for the last six years from 1,782 to 1,193 per year?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I am not in a position to answer. I want notice."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"May I know whether one of the reasons is that considerations other than those of qualifications have begun to enter into the question of appointments to the High Court?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"No, Sir."

Forests

Lease of certain forest coupes in North Arcot district to Co-operative organizations.

*1292 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Chief Conservator of Forests received a letter from the Registrar of Co-operative Societies recommending that certain forest coupes in North Arcot district be leased to co-operative organizations on reasonable seigniorage rates fixed by Government;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that Government have issued a Government Order to all Government departments and local bodies to give preference to Co-operative Labour Unions in giving contracts; and

(*c*) whether Government will be pleased to confer with the Chief Conservator of Forests in the matter and help the Co-operative Labour Unions in the province?

[a] Printed as Appendix VIII on page 647 *infra*.

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A.—(*a*) Yes.
(*b*) No.
(*c*) The Government will consider the suggestion.

Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar :—"Will the hon. the Law Member favourably consider the claims of the co-operative societies?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar :—"I have stated already that the Government will consider the suggestion. Favourably or unfavourably I am not in a position to say now."

Compassionate grants to the family of Mr. Ponnayya.

* 1293 *Q.*—Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state with reference to the answers to question No. 623 answered on 26th November 1928—

(*a*) what the service of Ranger Ponnayya was on the date on which the death took place;

(*b*) whether the Government have considered the peculiar plight of the bereaved family; and

(*c*) whether they have made or propose to make a compassionate grant to the wife of the deceased?

A.—(*a*) The service of Ranger B. Ponnayya on the date of his death was 18 years and 18 days.

(*b*) & (*c*) No application for compassionate gratuity has been received.

Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan :—"If any application for compassionate grant is received, will he consider it favourably?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar :—"I cannot say."

Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar :—"Favourably or not, Sir, will he at least consider it?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar :—"Oh, yes; certainly."

Alleged refusal of food supplies to the Forest officers of Sirugudi village.

* 1294 *Q.*—Mr. K. P. V. S. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government are aware that the inhabitants of about thirty or forty villages of Melur taluk, Madura district, organized themselves into a sangam under the leadership of one Mr. Ranganatha Pillai, residing at Urilipatti, Melur taluk, Madura district, and refused food supplies to the Forest officers of Sirugudi village in the above taluk as they were prevented from hunting in the reserve forests near that village;

(*b*) whether the Government are aware that upon this the District Forest authorities reported the suffering of these officers to the District Collector, Madura, and requested him to investigate into the affair;

(*c*) what action was taken by the Collector thereon and how the leader of the above sangam, Mr. Ranganatha Pillai, was dealt with; and

(*d*) if the Government have no information, whether they will call for a report and place it on the table of the House?

A.—(*a*) to (*d*) The Government have no information but have called for it.

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Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" May I request the hon. the Law Member to place the information on the table of the House as soon as it is received ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I will consider it."

Levy of poundage in respect of strayed cattle in Nallajarla forest.

* 1295 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that in Nallajarla forest, West Godavari district, there are scattered reserve plots in the midst of grazing areas ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the poundage collected in respect of cattle straying into the reserve plots is Re. 1 per head of cattle ;

(c) for how many years past and for what reasons the poundage imposed in the case of Nallajarla forest is Re. 1 per head of cattle ;

(d) whether the usual rate of poundage is 4 annas per head ; and

(e) whether Government will consider the desirability of reducing the poundage rate in Nallajarla forest to 4 annas ?

A.—(a) The Nallajarla reserve supplies fuel and a portion thereof is also fit for grazing. It is true that portions here and there closed to grazing are in the midst of grazing areas. This depends upon the position of the respective coupes and cannot be altered.

(b) Yes.

(c) No information is available regarding the period during which this poundage has been in force. The high rate is intended to discourage trespass as it is extremely injurious to young growth in the plantations on which depends the fuel supply to the growing municipal town of Ellore.

(d) Yes.

(e) No.

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" As regards the answer to clause (c), may I know on what material the Government based this answer, namely, that growing fuel in the Nallajarla forest is necessary for fuel supply to the growing municipal town of Ellore ? Have they got information as to how much fuel is taken to Ellore and whether any fuel is taken at all ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" The answer given here is based on the report of the Chief Conservator."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" Are the Government aware that the Nallajarla forest is far away and that there are forests nearer Ellore to supply fuel ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I want notice."

Jails

Introduction of hand-spinning in jails.

* 1296 Q.—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state, with reference to the answer to question No. 772 answered on 28th November 1928, whether the Government have considered the desirability of introducing cotton hand-spinning in the jails by the persons confined therein, and if so, with what result ?

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A.—With reference to supplemental question and answer to question No. 772 the Government have called for a report from the Inspector-General of Prisons as to whether it is possible to make in jails all the yarn required for jail purposes.

Mr. K. V. R. Swami :—" May I know when this report was called for ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar :—" I do not remember."

Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao :—" May I know whether he will call for a report as to how much yarn can be spun in the jails ? It is stated here that the Inspector-General of Prisons has been asked to report whether it is possible to make in jails all the yarn required for jail purposes and not what quantity it is possible to make in jails."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar :—" I belive all that will appear in the report that I have called for."

Mr. S. Satyamurti :—" May I know the reason why the Government want to ascertain whether it is possible to make in jails all the yarn required for jail purposes for introducing cotton spinning in jails ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar :—" The answer that was given was with reference to the question on paper."

Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao :—" May I know whether it will not be possible, without getting the report, to introduce hand-spinning in jails, apart from the fact that all the yarn can be spun there or a portion of it only ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar :—" No, Sir."

Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan :—" Why not, Sir ? "

Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao :—" May I ask whether the hon. the Law Member will investigate into the matter whether hand-spinning cannot be introduced in respect of light labour prisoners ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar :—" All that can be looked into only after the receipt of the report."

Water-supply in jails.

1297 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. Shetty : With reference to the answer to my question No. 866 answered on 29th November 1928, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received the report called for ; and

(*b*) what steps they propose to take to improve the quality of water-supply in jails ?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) Yes. The drinking water in every jail is chlorinated before distribution to the convicts. This chlorinated water is tested twice yearly by the Guindy Institute and reported as satisfactory. Any instruction issued by the Institute regarding the water-supply of jails is carried out.

Mr. A. B. Shetty :—" May I know whether the Guindy Institute report says that the wells in all the jails except at Rajahmundry contain badly polluted water ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar :—" I want notice."

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Marine

Plans and estimates for Tuticorin Harbour Works.

* 1298 Q.—Mr. J. A. Saldanha : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state with reference to the answer to my question No. 36 answered on 3rd September 1928—

(a) the plans and estimates for the Tuticorin Harbour Works;

(b) whether the Government of India have decided to undertake the works ; and

(c) on whom the burden of expenditure will fall ?

A.—(a) The estimates referred to in the answer given to question No. 36 at the meeting of the Council held on 3rd September 1928 are still under preparation.

(b) No.

(c) The Tuticorin Port Trust Board.

Constitution of the Cochin Port Trust.

* 1299 Q.—Mr. J. A. Saldanha : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Cochin Port Trust has now been constituted ; and

(b) if not, why not ?

A.—(a) No.

(b) The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 1766 at the meeting of the Council held on 16th March 1928.

Mr. J. A. Saldanha :—" May I know whether the conditions that existed in September 1928 still continue ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar :—" As I have repeatedly answered my hon. Friend with reference to similar questions, it depends upon the issue of a regulation by the Cochin Darbar."

Mr. J. A. Saldanha :—" May I know whether this Port Trust cannot be constituted without the issue of a regulation by these two Darbars ? ".

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar :—" No, Sir. It cannot be constituted without the issue of a regulation by the Cochin Darbar."

Village Courts Act

Supply of furniture and stationery to panchayat courts.

* 1300 Q.—Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that panchayat courts are not supplied with any furniture or stationery ;

(b) whether there is any provision for the employment of at least one peon for any panchayat court ; and

(c) whether the Government have decided to make any such provision and what it is ?

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A.—(*a*) Panchayat courts are supplied with such stationery as is actually required. As regards furniture, Collectors have been empowered to supply furniture to important courts which sit regularly on the following scale subject to budget provision wherever they consider it desirable to do so :—

One chair,	One small table, and
One bench,	One record box.

(*b*) & (*c*) No regular peons have been sanctioned for these courts. Under section 11 of the Madras Village Courts Act it is the duty of village servants to serve processes. The Government have already authorized Collectors to employ special process-servers where the file of a village court comes up to 200 cases per annum.

Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu :—" May I know why only one chair, etc., are provided when as a matter of fact panchayat courts consist of three to four persons ? Will he consider the question ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar :—" No, Sir. The answer given is full."

Corporation

Supply of clothing to Corporation subordinates.

* 1301 *Q.*—Mr. P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that no clothing for Corporation subordinates was supplied during the year 1927–28 ; and if so, why ;

(*b*) what was the amount allotted in the budget for 1927–28 for clothing and how it was utilized if clothing was not supplied ; and

(*c*) whether it was allowed to lapse and if so, why ?

A.—(*a*) It is not a fact that clothing was not supplied in 1927–28.

(*b*) & (*c*) A sum of Rs. 9,950 was allotted in the budget for 1927–28 for the supply of clothing and the amount was fully utilized for the purpose in the said year.

Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan :—" The answer to clause (*a*) is that it is not a fact that clothing was not supplied in 1927–28. Does it mean that it is a fact that clothing was supplied ? "

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—" I believe that clothes were supplied. The answer indicates that clothing was supplied."

Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan :—" May I know whether clothing was supplied to all the menials who generally receive clothing ? "

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—" I am afraid this is a matter of detail."

The hon. the President :—" The hon. Minister may require notice. There is no Standing Order saying that the Government need not supply details.".

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—" Then, Sir, I want notice."

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Education

Eligibility of clerks in the District Educational Council's service for counting their previous service on transfer to Government service.

* 1302 Q.—Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the District Educational Council, Kurnool, has made a recommendation that all the clerks in the District Educational Council's service who are eligible for public service may be allowed to count the service thereat when they get into other departments of Government; and

(b) if so, what action the Government have taken or propose to take in the matter?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government have expressed their inability to accept the recommendation for the following reasons:—

(i) that District Educational Councils are non-official bodies like local boards and municipalities whose servants have not been accorded any similar privileges;

(ii) that the general provident fund applicable to teachers in non-pensionable service has been made applicable to clerks employed in the offices of the District Educational Councils; and

(iii) that the proposals involve additional liability to Government in respect of pensionary charges.

Introduction of rural primary education in Saidapet taluk.

* 1303 Q.—Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) why the inauguration on 17th November 1928 of the scheme of rural compulsory primary education in the Saidapet taluk took place in Poonamallee which is in the Sriperumbudur taluk;

(b) whether circulars were issued to teachers in all or some of the primary schools in the Sriperumbudur taluk to bring children to Poonamallee to attend the function, and whether children were actually brought to Poonamallee; and

(c) what was the object of getting children to attend the function?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Government have no information, but have called for it.

Appointment of Assistant Professors for Languages in Government Colleges.

* 1304 Q.—Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the Government propose to appoint Assistant Professors for languages in the Madras Presidency College and in the other Government colleges in view of the fact that languages have been made compulsory in the Arts courses in the Madras University?

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A.—There are already assistant lecturers in languages in the Government first-grade colleges and proposals for strengthening the staff wherever necessary are under consideration. There are no proposals for appointing assistant lecturers in languages in the Government second-grade colleges.

Establishment of a girls' school at Cocanada.

1305 *Q*.—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have come to a decision with regard to the places in the Presidency at which girls' high schools are to be established; and

(*b*) whether the question of establishing a girls' high school at Cocanada has been finally decided; and if so, what the decision is?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) No.

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU:—"May I expect some provision to be made in the ensuing budget, Sir?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"No, Sir."

Compensation to aided schools affected by the introduction of free compulsory education.

1306 *Q*.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) in which municipalities and other areas compulsory and free education has been introduced; and

(*b*) what compensation, in what shape and for what period, has been provided for the loss of fees to schools under private management?

A.—(*a*) The hon. Member is referred to Appendix A to Volume I of the Report on Public Instruction for the year 1927-28. Since the close of that year sanction has been accorded to the introduction of compulsory education in the Anantapur and Nellore municipalities, the Saidapet taluk and the Tiruvadi union in the Tanjore taluk.

(*b*) The hon. Member is referred to the rules framed under section 47 of the Elementary Education Act and the draft amendments thereto, published for general information and criticism in notification No. 25, dated 8th December 1928, on page 31 of Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 22nd January 1929.

Establishment of a Technological Institute at Madras.

1307 *Q*.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether any, and if so, what steps are being taken for establishing a Technological Institute at Madras?

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A.—A suggestion to develop the Engineering College, Guindy, into a technological institute was recently considered. The Government are advised that proposals to this end can best be formulated only after a permanent Professor is appointed for the Department of Electricity in the College. The High Commissioner and the Director of Public Instruction have been requested to invite applications for the professorship by means of advertisement.

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—"May I know whether it is proposed to appoint an Indian as Professor for the Department of Electricity ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"It depends on the kind of applications we get for the post."

Appointment of a committee to investigate the defects and needs of women education in this Presidency.

*1308 *Q.*—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to appoint a committee to investigate and report on the defects and the needs of women's education of all grades in this Province ?

A.—No.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"May I know the reasons why the Government do not propose to appoint a committee ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I do not think there is any necessity for such a committee at present."

Work done by the Special Officer for Mappilla education.

*1309 *Q.*—Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) what the present Special Officer for Mappilla education or the Special Assistant to the Educational Officer of Malabar has done for the progress of education among Mappillas ;

(*b*) how many years it is since the present incumbent was appointed and with what duties ; and

(*c*) what is the total amount of money spent for this officer ?

A.—(*a*) During the term of office of the Special Assistant, 323 additional schools for Mappillas were opened and 20,226 additional Mappilla pupils were brought under instruction. Compulsory elementary education was introduced in seven amsams of the Ernad taluk, three amsams of the Ponnani taluk and in the Mannarghat union. A scheme of education for Mappilla pupils framed by the Special Assistant is under consideration by the Director of Public Instruction.

(*b*) The officer joined duty in the middle of April 1926. He is intended to assist the District Educational Officer, Malabar, generally in dealing with problems relating to Mappilla education, its organization and development.

(*c*) The cost of employing the officer and his establishment together with charges on account of travelling allowance, contingencies, etc., is estimated at about Rs. 6,000 a year. Information as to the exact expenditure incurred so far is not available.

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Construction of a causeway across the Pennar at Chennur.

*1310 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state, in reference to answers given to question No. 843 on 29th November 1928,—

(a) what the suggestions of the Superintending Engineer are in regard to the causeway across the Pennar at Chennur; and

(b) what action is proposed to be taken on those suggestions?

A.—(a) A copy of the Superintending Engineer's suggestions[a] is appended.

(b) An estimate in accordance with the Superintending Engineer's suggestions is under preparation and the District Board will proceed further when the estimate is ready.

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"In view of the report of the Chief Engineer, may I know whether it would not be better to construct a regular bridge across the Pennar seeing that it is a trunk road and that almost all the traffic in the district has to pass over that river?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"As I have said before, the programme before the Government with regard to bridge building has to be completed before new bridges can be thought of."

Transfer of elementary teachers in Malabar district.

*1311 Q.—Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of transfers of the teachers employed in the elementary schools under the different taluk boards of Malabar during the years 1927 and 1928; and

(b) whether any travelling allowance is given to the above low-paid teachers when such transfers are made?

A.—The Government have no information and have called for a report.

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR:—"Will the hon. Minister be pleased to place the report on the table when received?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Yes."

Local Boards

Construction of a vakrani in Chinna Hothur.

*1312 Q.—Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether an estimate for the construction of a vakrani in Chinna Hothur, Alur taluk, Bellary district, was sanctioned; if so, in which year and for how much;

(b) whether any progress has been made in its execution;

(c) whether the work was inspected by the Bellary District Board Engineer and if so, with what result; and

(d) whether petitions have been received from the people complaining of the unsatisfactory condition of the vakrani and if so, how they have been disposed of?

[a] Printed as Appendix IX on pages 647-648 infra.

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A.—(*a*) *to* (*d*) The Government have no information. They have called for it.

Mr. R. Nagan Gowda :—" May I know whether the information has been received ? "

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—" No information has been received."

Proposed classification of the Bellary-Cuddapah road under Provincial roads.

* 1313 Q.—Mr. C. Obi Reddi : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received a proposal from the President of the District Board of Anantapur to classify the Bellary-Cuddapah road under Provincial roads ;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the Government are considering the question of classifying the same under Provincial roads ;

(*c*) whether the said Bellary-Cuddapah road was once important as a military road ; and

(*d*) whether the Government were treating the same as one of its first-class roads, and if so, for what reasons ?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes ; but the Government are unable to hold out any hope of being able to convert the road into a trunk road in the near future.

(*c*) The road has not been of any particular military importance though it was used by the military when necessary.

(*d*) A portion of the road, about 12 miles, forms part of the Madras-Bombay trunk road. The rest was never classed as a trunk road.

Action taken on the recommendations of the Roads Committee.

* 1314 Q.—Mr. J. A. Saldanha : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) what steps are being taken to carry out the recommendations of the Roads Committee, specially as regards the conversion of trunk roads into Imperial roads and the abolition of tolls ;

(*b*) whether it is proposed to convert the newly converted Bantwal-Charmadi road into an Imperial road ;

(*c*) what steps are being taken to improve the condition of that road to meet the heavy traffic of motor lorry and motor-bus services ; and

(*d*) what amount is provided for overhauling the ghaut section of that road in the budget for 1929–30 ?

A.—(*a*) The recommendations of the Committee are now under the consideration of the Government.

(*b*) There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

(*c*) It is for the District Board to take steps to improve the road.

(*d*) The question is under consideration.

Mr. J. A. Saldanha :—" With reference to the answer to clause (*b*), may I enquire whether the Government have decided to make provision in the budget for 1929–30 ? "

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—" Not at present. The question is still under consideration."

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Access of the depressed classes to wells under local bodies.

* 1315 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: With reference to the answer to question No. 631 answered on 26th November 1928, will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to lay on the table of the House the information received by the Government in regard to wells or tanks under local bodies to which access is denied to members of the depressed classes?

A.—The replies of certain local bodies are still awaited.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know whether the replies so far received mention any wells or tanks to which access is denied?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Notice."

Municipalities

Alleged irregularities in the election of a Chairman to Chidambaram Municipality.

*1316 Q.—Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the hon. Minister is aware that the Vice-Chairman of the Chidambaram Municipality fixed 5th November 1928 for the election of a Chairman ignoring the action of the outgoing Chairman who fixed 8th November 1928 for this purpose;

(b) what action the Government propose to remedy such irregularity;

(c) whether the hon. Minister is aware that the Vice-Chairman conducted a meeting of the council with a few councillors on 5th November 1928 and elected a chairman notwithstanding the protest made by one of the councillors;

(d) whether it is a fact that one of the councillors drawn from the depressed classes was practically confined in the house of the councillor who was elected as chairman on the 5th November 1928 till the election took place;

(e) whether he is aware that sub-inspectors and constables were posted as sentinels at both the main entrances to the council room thereby preventing the general public from either having entrance to the council room or witnessing the proceedings;

(f) whether any letter was sent by the Vice-Chairman to the Police for bandobast;

(g) if so, whether a copy of the letter will be placed on the table of this House;

(h) whether the Government have received any representation from the intending candidates to the chairmanship of Chidambaram Municipality protesting against the action of the Vice-Chairman and of a few councillors; and

(i) what action Government propose to take thereon?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The matter is under enquiry by the Collector and the Government will consider the question on receipt of his report.

(c) Yes. Twelve councillors out of 18 attended the meeting.

(d) The Government have no information. There was no complaint by the aggrieved party.

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(e) Normal arrangements were made for the maintenance of order.
(f) Yes.
(g) No.
(h) Yes, from one candidate.
(i) Attention is invited to the answer to clause (b) above.

Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—" May I know how long the matter has been pending with the Collector ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Notice."

Election to the Peddapur Municipality.

*1317 *Q.*—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether with reference to Peddapur Municipality petitions have been received by the Government to reconsider the order of the Government in G.O. Mis. No. 4468, L. & M., dated 6th November 1928 ;

(b) whether the Government are aware that Mr. Ch. Veeraju filed a suit for the declaration that the said Government Order is ultra vires and illegal ;

(c) whether the District Munsif passed an order in I.A. No. 2062 of 1928 in O.S. No. 304 of 1928 holding that the said Government Order is not ultra vires and that the Government have the right to set aside the election ;

(d) whether the Government referred the matter of the petitions referred to in clause (a) to the Collector, East Godavari, for report and, if so, for what purpose ;

(e) whether the Government have received the report of the Collector and whether any orders have been passed by the Government thereon ;

(f) what were the circumstances under which and the provision of law under which the Government took up the matter for consideration ; and

(g) whether the meeting alleged to have been held on 10th October 1928 at which Mr. Totakuru Subba Rao is said to have been authorized to conduct the election purports to have been presided over by Mr. T. Subba Rao himself as Chairman without his having been chosen by the meeting by a proposer and a seconder ?

A.—(a) Yes.
(b) Yes.
(c) Yes.
(d) Yes; to find out whether the allegations contained in the petitions were correct.
(e) Yes.
(f) There is no provision of law which prevents the Government from taking up for consideration any matter brought to their notice.
(g) It purports to have been presided over by Mr. T. Subba Rao as Chairman-delegate.

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" With regard to clause (e), may I know what is the order that the Government have passed ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Notice."

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Repayment of the loan advanced to the Cocanada Municipality.

* 1318 Q.—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have altered the number of instalments for the repayment of the loan offered to the Municipal Council, Cocanada, for the construction of market stalls from twenty into ten instalments;

(b) the reasons which weighed with the Government for changing the proposed scheme of twenty yearly instalments into ten; and

(c) whether the Government intend to direct the loan to be repayable on twenty yearly instalments?

A.—(a) & (b) In September 1927 the Government offered to give a loan repayable in twenty years but when publishing the loan they reduced the period to ten years as they found on an examination of the Council's finances that it could repay the loan in ten years without inconvenience. Loans for remunerative schemes are ordinarily repayable in this period.

(c) No.

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU:—"May I ask the hon. the Minister whether it is not a fact that the municipality has again requested the Government to grant a concession of twenty years' period for repayment in view of the financial commitments for electrical and water-works scheme?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Yes, they have made representation to that effect."

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU:—"May I know whether the Government would take a sympathetic view of the matter in view of the financial condition of the municipality?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"That is under consideration."

Tours

Tour of the hon. the Minister in Malabar.

1319 Q.—Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of days he travelled in Malabar during his last tour in Malabar;

(b) the names of places he visited;

(c) the names of the taluk boards and municipalities that presented addresses of welcome to him;

(d) whether the Calicut Municipality invited him to be present at a meeting specially to be convened to meet him; and

(e) the reason why he declined the invitation?

A.—(a) Eight.

(b) Olavakkod, Palghat, Vellinazhi, Tirur, Tanur, Calicut, Tellicherry, Mahe and Cannanore.

(c) Ernad Taluk Board, Calicut Taluk Board, Ponnani Taluk Board and Cannanore Municipal Council.

(d) Yes.

(e) Because the invitation came only on the day the Minister arrived at Calicut and as all arrangements were made beforehand it was not possible to find the time to be present at the meeting.

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Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—" May I know when the tour programme was communicated to the Municipal Council, Calicut, and when the invitation to the hon. the Minister was issued ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" As I have said in the answer, my tour programme was communicated about three weeks before I went on tour and the invitation was received on the morning I arrived at Calicut."

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—" My question was not when it was *received*, but when it was *issued* by the municipality ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I am not aware when the thing was issued by the municipality."

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—" May I know whether an invitation is essential to the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government to visit the premier municipality in the district ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I let them know when I am coming. That is all my business."

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—" May I ask whether the Chairman of the Municipal Council did not wait for him at the railway station and tell him that the municipal council would wait for him for three hours in the evening if he would find at least five minutes to go over there ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" My programme was full as I said in the answer."

Tours of the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government.

*1320 *Q.*—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased—

(i) to place before the House a statement of the tours made by him and the cost of each up to the 31st December 1928 ; and

(ii) to state—

(*a*) the object of each tour ;

(*b*) whether the places visited had not been seen by the hon. the Minister before ;

(*c*) whether a personal visit and inspection was absolutely necessary ; and

(*d*) whether a report from the head of the department concerned was not found sufficient as to the requirements of the several places or institutions visited by him ?

A.—(i) The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of question No. 296, dated 8th September 1928. Subsequently two tours were made, viz.,

(1) to Thirthamalai and Ootacamund, and

(2) to the West Coast (Malabar and South Kanara districts).

The cost of the tours from 1st April 1928 to 31st December 1928 as reported by the Accountant-General, Madras, is Rs. 5,532-0-9.

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(ii) (a) Visits to educational, local self-government and panchayat institutions and deputations of public bodies and institutions with a view to come into touch with local conditions and grievances.

(b) Some had been visited before and some not.

(c) Yes.

(d) No.

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"May I ask whether in these tours the hon. Minister makes propaganda for his party?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"No, Sir."

Village Panchayats

Formation of the Nagandur Village Panchayat.

* 1321 Q.—Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a village panchayat has been formed in the village of Nagandur (including the cheri there), Gingee taluk;

(b) if so, when and how many members constitute the panchayat;

(c) the caste or castes to which these members belong;

(d) whether there was an election before the formation of the panchayat;

(e) if so, who conducted the election; and

(f) whether due notice of the election was given to the Christians and Adi-Dravidas and whether the formation of the village panchayat was made known to the residents of the above village, and how?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The panchayat was constituted on 8th December 1926 with a strength of nine members.

(c) All the members are caste Hindus.

(d) Yes.

(e) The former President of the Tindivanam Taluk Board M.R.Ry. A. V. Srinivasalu Reddiyar conducted the election.

(f) The notice of the date of elections was published in the village and cheri on 22nd February 1927 (the date of election being 5th March 1927) by beat of drum and by affixing copies of the notice in conspicuous places.

The order directing the constitution of the panchayat was published by beat of drum in the village and its hamlets on 14th January 1927.

Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—"In view of the untouchability existing in the villages, does the village officer inform these people by beat of drum?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Well, Sir, they have been asked to announce it by beat of drum. I believe they are doing it."

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Alleged irregularities in the formation of the Nagandur Village Panchayat.

11-45 a.m. * 1322 Q.—Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether a petition was received by the Registrar-General of Panchayats in November 1928 from one Aiyathorai signed by the Adi-Dravidas and Christians of the village of Nagandur pointing out the irregular procedure in the formation of the Nagandur Village Panchayat;

(*b*) if so, what action the Government have taken thereon; and

(*c*) whether it is a fact that the majority of the residents of this village are Adi-Dravidas and Christians and that they have no representatives in this village panchayat?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The petition was sent by the Registrar-General to the Honorary Organizer, Sathambadi, for report. The report has not yet been received.

(*c*) The majority of the residents of the village are Adi-Dravidas and they are not represented on the village panchayat. There was nothing to prevent their assembling at the election and so securing seats for members of their community.

Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"With reference to clause (*b*), when the report is received, will it be made available to this House?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Yes, Sir."

Excise

Proposed opening of a new shop in Devarkoil desam.

* 1323 Q.—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that at the meeting of the Excise Advisory Committee, Calicut, held on the 30th November 1928, the Excise Inspector proposed to open a new shop in Devarkoil desam, Kayakodi amsam, Kurumbranad taluk;

(*b*) whether the proposal was opposed by the representatives of the public on the Committee; and

(*c*) whether there were equal number of votes for and against the proposal and whether the Chairman, who happened to be the Revenue Divisional Officer, gave his casting vote in favour of the proposal?

A.—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) The Government have not the information but have called for a report.

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON:—"Will the hon. the Minister for Excise be good enough to modify the constitution and functions of the Excise Advisory Committee to give a more effective control for the representatives of the people for protecting the interests of the temperance cause."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"From this question on the agenda, Sir, it does not appear that any necessity has arisen. If the hon. Member desires to examine the question of greater powers I will consider."

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Proposed opening of an arrack shop in Poonamallee.

*1324 Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state--

(a) whether the Government propose to open a new arrack shop in Poonamallee;

(b) whether the Government are aware that there is already one arrack shop within half a mile of Poonamallee, and another arrack shop within two miles of Poonamallee; and

(c) whether the Government propose to open new toddy and arrack shops in the coming year, and if so, how many in the Chingleput district, and how many in the whole of the Presidency?

A.—(a) & (c) No such proposals are under the consideration of the Government. The question of opening new shops and closing existing shops is settled every year by the local officers in consultation with the local excise licensing boards and excise advisory committees.

(b) The Government have not the information. A report has been called for.

Alleged complaints of the contractor of Gauripuram toddy shop.

*1325 Q.—Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the contractor of Gauripuram toddy shop (Hospet taluk) has been regularly remitting the contract amount every month into the treasury of Hospet;

(b) whether he has failed at times to have any toddy for sale at Gauripuram, and if so, for how long;

(c) whether he has been prosecuted or otherwise taken action against for not keeping toddy for sale;

(d) whether he has been charged for failure to keep a toddy vendor at Gauripuram shop;

(e) whether the Government are compelling the contractor to maintain a vendor and to keep a certain amount of toddy for sale at the Gauripuram shop; and

(f) whether the Government compel the contractors to maintain a minimum amount of toddy at every toddy shop; and if so, why and under what authority?

A.—(a) to (e) Information has been called for.

(f) Under condition 8 of the general conditions applicable to all abkari licences such supply of liquor as the Collector may consider sufficient to meet local requirements must be maintained in each shop. Such a provision is necessary to prevent illicit practices.

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—"Sir, it is said that sufficient supply to meet the local requirements should be maintained. Was there any complaint that the requirements of the villagers were not supplied?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"A report has been called for."

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Supply of coconut arrack by Messrs. Parry & Co.

* 1326 Q.—Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether Messrs. Parry & Co. have been given the right of supplying coconut arrack to all or most parts of the Presidency, and if so, under what conditions and for what period;

(b) whether there is any proposal before the Government to declare coconut arrack to be country liquor;

(c) if not, whether the Government have any objection to consider the proposal now, and if not, why not;

(d) whether there has been recently any reduction of duty on coconut arrack, and if so, why and to what extent;

(e) whether Messrs. Parry & Co. have been given the right of supplying molasses arrack also, and if so, under what conditions and in what parts of the Presidency; and

(f) whether the Government are aware of any competition between the molasses arrack and toddy arrack, and if so, to what extent?

A.—(a), (e) & (f) The Government have called for a report.
(b) & (d) No.
(c) The suggestion will be considered.

Medical

Appointment of a steward-clerk in the Government Hospital at Coonoor.

* 1327 Q.—Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether a steward-clerk was appointed to the Government Hospital at Coonoor during the month of November 1928;

(b) if so, the names of candidates with castes who applied for the post;

(c) whether it is a fact that the newly appointed clerk is a close relative of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon of the Government Lawley Hospital, Coonoor, and is a permanent clerk of the Forest Range office, Bolampatti;

(d) whether it is a fact that the present clerk has been asked by the District Forest Officer, Palghat, to join duty at Bolampatti; if so, what new arrangements are being made to fill the vacancy;

(e) whether the post that was filled in was advertised; if not, why not;

(f) whether, in view of the recent defalcations in the hospital accounts in the above hospital, the Government think it advisable to appoint a relative of the sub-assistant surgeon as the clerk; and

(g) if the Government are not in possession of the full facts of the case, whether they will call for them and place them on the table of the House?

A.—(a) to (g) A report[a] on the subject obtained from the Surgeon-General is laid on the table.

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[a] Printed as Appendix X on pages 648-649 infra.

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Extension of the scheme of honorary physician to district hospitals.

*1328 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the scheme of honorary physicians has been extended to district hospitals;

(b) if so, what status and designation they enjoy; and

(c) what is the number of honorary physicians allowed and existing at present in the several district hospitals?

A.—The Government have decided to extend the system to district hospitals and the details are being worked out.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I know whether they are called honorary physicians?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"I do not know what difficulty the hon. Member is feeling."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"This is not the time to define the expression."

Training of workers in the Devadhar Malabar Reconstruction Trust in the Government Hospital, Calicut.

*1329 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Devadhar Malabar Reconstruction Trust, Calicut, applied to Government to make provision for the training of their workers in the Government Hospital, Calicut;

(b) whether the Government have expressed their inability to comply with the request of the Trust;

(c) whether the Government are aware that the training proposed by the Devadhar Malabar Reconstruction Trust forms part of an important item of adult education work the Trust is carrying on; and

(d) whether all these facts were taken into consideration before the Government arrived at their decision?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Government are aware that it is the desire of the Trust that the school masters appointed by it for the charge of village schools should be given instruction in elementary medicine and surgery on first aid lines. nne

(d) Yes.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know what difficulty there is in training the village school master working under the Trust as proposed by them?

The hon. Mr S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"The hospital is there for the treatment of patients. If every school master is to be trained I have to establish a teaching class."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"Cannot training be given in other hospitals in Malabar?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"In every hospital training cannot be given to the teacher."

Provincialization of local fund medical institutions.

*1330 Q.—Mr. A. B. Shetty: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether provincialization of local fund medical institutions was made subject to the condition that out of the savings accruing as a result of the transfer, local boards should open and maintain within their areas one or more additional dispensaries;

(b) whether the Government asked the Taluk Board of Puttur in September 1927 if the Board was prepared to finance from the savings of about Rs. 4,721 accruing to it as a result of the transfer of the hospital at Puttur to the Government, one or more additional allopathic dispensaries within its area;

(c) whether accordingly the Board resolved to utilize the savings in opening two regular allopathic dispensaries, one at Sampaje and another at Panja and gave intimation of this to the Government in October 1927;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Government did not send any communication to the Board objecting to the above proposal and that the Board opened dispensaries at the above two places in July 1928;

(e) whether subsequently in August 1928 the Government asked the Taluk Board not to give effect to any new scheme for the extension of medical relief from Taluk Board Funds;

(f) whether the Government have since passed orders reducing the compassionate grant given to the Puttur Taluk Board from Rs. 10,550 to Rs. 5,020 on the ground that the taking over of the Puttur hospital will give relief to that extent to the Board; and

(g) whether the Government have considered the representation made on this matter by the Taluk Board through its President and whether they have passed any orders thereon?

A.—(a) to (f) Yes.

(g) The Board's representation is under consideration.

Number of in-patients in Calicut Mental Hospital.

*1331 Q.—Mr. K. Uppi Sahib: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of in-patients in the Calicut Mental Hospital now and the number of medical men in the hospital; and

(b) whether it is a fact that there is only one sub-assistant surgeon in the hospital?

A.—(a) The number of patients under treatment on 10th January 1929 was 271.

The medical staff of the hospital consists of—

(1) Superintendent—part-time (District Medical Officer).
(2) Deputy Superintendent—whole-time (Civil Assistant Surgeon).
(3) Sub-Assistant Surgeon—whole-time.

(b) Yes.

Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan:—"On what day the Superintendent attends hospital and how many hours each day he attends?"

The hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar:—"The Government believe that he stays as long as it is necessary."

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Public Health

Duties of Health Inspectors.

* 1332 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether Health Inspectors are now charged with the duties of drafting plans and estimates for simple sanitary projects and taking steps to remedy defects in village drainage water-supplies besides other duties such as quinine distribution, etc., as per G.O. No. 631, Public Health, dated 5th May 1922; and

(b) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to direct a proper modification of the duties of Health Inspectors enumerated in the Public Health Code, Part I, pages 56–57?

A.—(a) The duties of Health Inspectors may include the preparation of plans and estimates for simple sanitary projects so far as these are within their technical capacity. They may also be required to undertake such other duties as the distribution of quinine.

(b) The Government do not consider that any modification is necessary.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know, Sir, whether the duties mentioned in clause (a) are included specifically in the Health Code?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"They are not specifically included in the Health Code."

Drugs tested by the medical officer in charge of leper asylums.

* 1333 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to the answer to clause (ii) (a) of question No. 390 answered on 8th October 1928, will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state what drugs are at present being tested by medical officers in charge of leper asylums and with what result in each case?

A.—The Government consider that it is not desirable to give the names of the drugs which are being tried until they are fully tested and found to be satisfactory. Premature disclosure of the names may result in danger to the public if the drugs are used by men without skill and experience.

Legislative programme of the hon. the Minister for Public Health.

* 1334 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state his legislative programme for the rest of the life of this Council?

A.—At present, steps are being taken to have a Public Health Act drafted.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I have from the hon. Minister any idea as to whether he proposes to introduce any legislation on prohibition?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"At present there is no idea."

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Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" May I know whether certain difficulties are experienced in the Town Planning Act and whether he will endeavour to bring soon the amending Bill which has been ready for the past two years ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" The Town Planning Act is under me but I am not aware that any Bill is ready for the past two years."

Training of Sanitary Inspectors.

* 1335 Q.—Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number separately of Sanitary and Health Inspectors who have undergone their course during the four years 1925, 1926, 1927 and 1928 ;

(*b*) how many of these officers were over 45 and how many over 50 years of age ;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that Inspectors of over 45 years of age have not to sit for any examinations at the end of the course or that they are not penalised in any way if they don't pay proper attention to their studies ;

(*d*) whether the Government are aware that the Madras Corporation have declined to send any of their Sanitary Inspectors for this training ; and if so, for what reasons ;

(*e*) whether it is a fact that Sub-Assistant Surgeons recruited as Health Inspectors have not had any training in " Minor Sanitary Engineering " and are also not required to undergo the quinquennial training in this subject ; and

(*f*) whether Government will give a statement of the amounts disbursed as salaries and travelling allowance to Lecturers and Inspectors and their families to and from Madras and for touring in districts during the four years 1925, 1926, 1927 and 1928 ?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*).

Year.	Number trained.		Total number trained.	Number of persons who were	
	Health Inspectors.	Sanitary Inspectors.		above 50.	above 45.
1925	24	13	37	4	5
1926	29	16	45	3	8
1927	27	28	55	1	7
1928	26	25	51	5	11

(*c*) Health and Sanitary Inspectors who are more than 45 years of age may apply to the Director of Public Health for exemption from the examination. The Director of Public Health grants exemption only to those persons whose progress in the class is certified to be satisfactory by the lecturing staff. Those who are not exempted are obliged to appear for the examination and if they fail, to undergo further training at their own cost.

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(d) In 1925 the Corporation of Madras decided that there was no need to depute their Sanitary Inspectors to undergo the quinquennial training. In February 1927 the Corporation reconsidered the matter and decided to depute its Sanitary Inspectors to undergo the training. Two Sanitary Inspectors employed under the Corporation were trained in 1927. Two were deputed for the training in 1928 of whom one completed the course and the other stayed away owing to illness.

(e) The answer to the first part is yes. As regards the second part the Government have ordered that L.M.P. Health Inspectors should be required to undergo the quinquennial training.

(f) The following statement shows the pay and allowances drawn by Health Inspectors in connexion with the quinquennial training :—

Year.	Pay.			Travelling allowance.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1925	4,125	10	0	1,576	8	0
1926	5,589	10	0	2,686	2	0
1927	2,104	6	0	1,487	3	0
1928	4,226	14	0	3,021	11	0

No remuneration is paid to the lecturers in connexion with the training. The travelling allowance drawn by them is as follows :—

Year.	Amount.		
	RS.	A.	P.
1925	120	0	0
1926	111	11	0
1927	54	5	0
1928	127	7	0

The Government have no further information in the matter.

Registration

Alleged circular regarding production of fair pattas before registration.

* 1336 Q.—Mr. Mahmud Schamnad Sahib : Will the hon the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that the re-survey of all the villages in the Kasaragod taluk is not yet complete and that in the case of several villages fair pattas giving correct survey subdivision numbers, extent and assessment have not been issued ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the District Registrar of South Kanara issued an order to the Kasaragod Sub-Registrar to accept only those documents for registration in which survey subdivision numbers, extent and assessment are given according to the re-survey ;

(c) whether it is a fact that thereby parties have been put to great inconvenience and loss and that in some urgent cases they have been forced to present documents with some incorrect re-survey numbers, etc., found in rough pattas and so on ; and

(d) if so, whether the Government propose to issue an order to the Registrar to cancel the order ?

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A.—(*a*) The re-survey is nearly finished. The Government understand that rough pattas have been issued for 97 out of 114 villages.

(*b*), (*c*) & (*d*) The Government have called for information and will take necessary action on receipt of the information.

Tours

Tours of the hon. the Minister for Public Health.

* 1337 *Q.*—Mr. J. A. Saldanha : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased (i) to place before the House a statement of the tours made by him and the cost of each up to the 31st December 1928, and (ii) to state—

(*a*) the object of each tour ;

(*b*) whether the places visited had not been seen by the hon. Minister before ;

(*c*) whether a personal visit and inspection was absolutely necessary ; and

(*d*) whether a report from the head of the department concerned was not found sufficient as to the requirements of the several places or institutions visited by him ?

A.—(i) The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of question No. 301, dated 8th September 1928. Subsequently several places in Chittoor, Madura, Ramnad, South Arcot, Tanjore and Tinnevelly districts were visited. The cost of the tours from 1st April 1928 to 31st December 1928 as reported by the Accountant-General, Madras, is Rs. 5,148–12–3.

(ii) (*a*) During the public tours, inspections, interviews and addresses in connexion with the Departments of Government, particularly of those in his charge.

(*b*) Some had been seen before and some not.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) No.

Mr. S. Satyamurti :—" May I know whether in his tours the hon. Minister does any propaganda work ? "

The hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar :—" I do not understand what he means by propaganda work."

Mr. S. Satyamurti :—" May I know whether he uses his tours for the purpose of strengthening his party and influence ? "

The hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar :—" So far it has not been done."

Water-supply

Rural water-supply in Kurnool district.

* 1338 *Q.*—Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state in regard to rural water-supply in the Kurnool district—

(*a*) whether the Government intend to keep to the five-year programme drawn up in 1927–28 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the sanctioned funds have fallen short of the estimates for 1927–28 and 1928–29 by Rs. 97,607;

(c) what the estimated cost of the programme is for 1929–30;

(d) what the contribution of the Government for 1929–30 will be; and

(e) how the Government intend the deficits to be made up?

A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answers to questions Nos. 186 and 824 (f).

(b) Yes.

(c) The estimated cost according to the programme of the local boards in the Kurnool district for 1929–30 is Rs. 61,685.

(d) The contribution of the Government to this district board will depend upon the total amount of grant to be provided for this purpose in the Civil Budget Estimates for 1929–30, the claims of other local boards and on the contribution which the local boards in the Kurnool district will be able to provide for the purpose.

(e) The local boards concerned should make up the deficits from their own funds.

Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao:—"May I know, Sir, whether the hon. Minister will consider the claims of separate taluk boards in the area and consider also the financial status of every taluk board when he makes the grants?"

The hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar:—"It is examined."

Industries

Action taken on the recommendations of the special officer on cottage industries.

*1339 Q.—Mr. A. B. Shetty: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to give particulars of the action taken so far on the recommendations of the special officer relating to cottage industries peculiar to any particular districts?

A.—A summary [a] of the action taken so far on the recommendations referred to is given in the appendix.

Mr. L. K. Tulasiram:—"May I know who are the officers that are now appointed to take action on the recommendations of this special officer?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar:—"The Government, Sir."

Survey of cottage industries in the Presidency.

*1340 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. Swami: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the districts in which the survey of cottage industries has been completed;

(b) the districts in which such survey is yet to be carried on; and

(c) whether any action has been taken with reference to the recommendations made so far for the improvement and encouragement of such industries?

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[a] Printed as Appendix XI on pages 649–655 infra.

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A.—(*a*) & (*b*) All the districts in the Presidency excepting a portion of Madras and the Agency tracts have been surveyed.

(*c*) Yes.

Mr. K. V. R. Swami :—" With regard to (*c*), may I know the steps that have been taken with regard to this matter ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar :—" Attention is invited to the answer given to the previous question."

Training of apprentices in the Kerala Soap Institute.

* 1341 Q.—Mr. A. B. Shetty : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased—

(*a*) to place on the table of the House full particulars relating to the training of apprentices in the Kerala Soap Institute ; and

(*b*) to state whether the Government have instituted or propose to institute scholarships for deserving students ?

A.—(*a*) The [a] G.O. No. 140, Development, dated 29th January 1927, sanctioning the institution of a system of training apprentices in the Kerala Soap Institute which has been placed on Editors' Table is now placed on the table of the House. This scheme contemplates a course of instruction extending over 12 months. A fee of Rs. 100 per annum is charged for the students coming from the Madras Presidency, while in respect of others the fee charged is Rs. 150 each per annum. In July 1927, the Government approved a subsequent proposal of the Director for the institution of a short course of study, in addition, extending to not more than three months for the training of owners of soap factories and others who possess some practical knowledge of the manufacture of soap in the Presidency and elsewhere. Nine students will be trained in this course every year in batches of 3 at a time. A fee of Rs. 75 for each Madras student and Rs. 125 for others has been fixed for this course.

(*b*) No.

Mr. A. B. Shetty :—" May I know whether sufficient number of apprentices are coming to the Kerala Soap Institute every year ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar :—" Yes, Sir."

Position of Government in regard to the Carnatic Paper Mills.

* 1342 Q.—Mr. S. Satyamurti : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state the present position of the Government in regard to the Carnatic Paper Mills ?

A.—The position of Government in regard to the Carnatic Paper Mills is that explained in the Press Communiqué issued by Government on 3rd December 1928.

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[a] Printed as Appendix XII on pages 655–657 infra.

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Publication of an Industrial Journal.

*1343 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to the answer given to my question No. 265 answered on 8th September 1928, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state what steps are being taken to publish an Industrial Journal and an Industrial Handbook for the purpose of advertising, popularizing and encouraging various industries?

A.—The suggestion was considered but as the specialist staff of the Industries Department is small and no central research institute is maintained by it, it would not be possible to secure a regular and sustained supply of suitable material for the publication of a periodical journal.

Information on industrial subjects in the possession of the department is published from time to time in the form of bulletins which seem to be a better media for diffusing information.

Public Works

Increments to Upper Subordinates of long service.

*1344 Q.—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state with reference to the answer to clause (*b*) of question No. 702 answered on 27th November 1928 regarding the increments to Upper Subordinates of long service—

(*a*) whether the reply of the Chief Engineer has since been received;
(*b*) if so, whether the same will be placed on the Council table;
(*c*) whether the Government have passed any orders thereon; and
(*d*) if so, whether the same will be placed on the Council table?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*d*) Proposals for the grant of increments to temporary upper subordinates have since been received and are under consideration.

Proposed appointment of Mr. Harvey as the head of the Madras Sanitary Engineering department.

*1345 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there is any proposal to appoint Mr. Harvey of Bombay as the head of the Sanitary department at Madras; and
(*b*) the reasons why an outsider is sought to be brought in?

A.—(*a*) There is no proposal under the consideration of Government to appoint Mr. T. Harvey as head of the Sanitary Engineering department in Madras.

(*b*) Mr. Harvey is an officer of the Madras Public Works Department.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know if any appointment has been since made?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"Yes, Sir."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know who the appointed person is?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"Mr. Thuraisingam for the acting vacancy."

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Tours

Tours of the hon. the Minister for Development.

* 1346 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to place before the House a statement of the tours made by him and the cost of each up to the 31st December 1928 and to state—

(a) the object of each tour ;

(b) whether the places visited had not been seen by the hon the Minister before ;

(c) whether a personal visit and inspection was absolutely necessary ; and

(d) whether a report from the head of the department concerned was not found sufficient as to the requirements of the several places or institutions visited by him ?

A.—(i) The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to clauses (a) and (b) of question No. 175, dated 6th September 1928. Subsequently Simla and several places in Tanjore, South Arcot and Trichinopoly districts were visited. The cost of the tours from 1st April 1928 to 31st December 1928 as reported by the Accountant-General, Madras, is Rs. 5,242–2–9.

(ii) (a) During the public tours inspections, interviews and attendance of conferences in connexion with the departments of Government, particularly of those in his charge.

(b) Some had been seen before and some not.

(c) Yes.

(d) No.

Veterinary

Veterinary aid to the agricultural population of Nandikotkur taluk.

* 1347 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) what arrangements exist to render veterinary aid to the agricultural population of the Nandikotkur taluk of the Kurnool district ; and

(b) whether he is prepared to consider the desirability of establishing a veterinary dispensary at Nandikotkur for the people of that area ?

A.—(a) The touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeon at Kurnool is in charge of both Kurnool and Nandikotkur taluks. Extra Veterinary Assistant Surgeons are posted to Nandikotkur whenever cattle disease is widespread and the Touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeon finds himself unable to cope with the situation.

(b) The Government sanctioned the opening of a Veterinary dispensary at Nandikotkur during 1928–29. Due to shortage of Veterinary graduates, it was not possible to open this dispensary. The question of opening a dispensary at this place during 1929–30 is under the consideration of Government.

[For further starred questions see pages 587–600 infra.]

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UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Assignment of Lands

Inclusion of Survey No. 373 of Thottathurai-Mottur village of Gudiyattam taluk in Pallalakuppam Reserved Forest.

1348 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that 1,130 acres of Survey No. 373 of Thottathurai-Mottur village of Gudiyattam taluk, North Arcot district, are included in the Pallalakuppam Reserved Forest;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that several petitions were addressed to Government by caste ryots to have the forest disafforested and assigned to them for cultivation;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that a portion of this area was disafforested recently and if so, to what extent;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that several caste ryots and Adi-Dravidas applied for lands in this area;

(*e*) whether this land has been already assigned or is about to be assigned;

(*f*) how much of this land is to be assigned to caste ryots and how much to Adi-Dravida ryots; and

(*g*) if the Government have no information, whether they will be pleased to call for the same?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The attention of the hon. Member is drawn to the answer to clause (*a*) of question No. 1929 answered at a meeting of the Council held on 10th July 1926.

(*c*) No part of the area referred to in this question has been disafforested.

(*d*) *to* (*g*) Having regard to the answer to clause (*c*) these questions do not arise.

Assignment of land in Thottithurai-Mottur village to caste ryots and Adi-Dravidas.

1349 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the surveying of Survey No. 373/2 of Thottithurai-Mottur village, Gudiyattam taluk, North Arcot district, has been ordered with the object of assigning the land to the ryots and whether the surveying has been finished;

(*b*) what is the extent thus set apart for assignment to ryots;

(*c*) whether the above land is intended to be assigned to caste ryots of the locality as well as to the Adi-Dravidas; and

(*d*) whether a large portion of the land is under *sivayijama* held by caste ryots?

A.—(*a*) The hon. Member presumably refers to old Survey No. 373. If so, his attention is drawn to the answer given to clause (*a*) of question No. 1348.

(*b*) *to* (*d*) Having regard to the answer to clause (*a*), these questions do not arise.

Assignment of grazing grounds in Chitrap village.

1350 Q.—Mr. J. A. Saldanha: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether almost all the area of the only village common or waste land in S. Nos. 14-2 and 35-2 in Chitrap village has been assigned to not only to depressed classes but also to Mogers (fishermen by caste) and Billavars (toddy tappers by profession);

(*b*) what area is now left within the village for cattle to graze and roam about and for the people of the village for meetings and recreation purposes;

(*c*) whether in 1925 the Collector of South Kanara had refused reservation of a portion of this waste land to the depressed classes on the ground that it was the only available waste land in the village;

(*d*) if so, under what circumstances and for what reasons any portion of the land has been assigned to the three communities;

(*e*) whether many of the villagers have appealed to Government against the assignment on the above ground and also on the ground that it will add to the insanitary conditions of the villages; and

(*f*) if so, what action has been taken thereon?

A.—(*a*) to (*d*) The Government have not the information asked for, and have called for a report.

(*e*) A petition from the villagers of Chitrap was received in December 1928.

(*f*) The petition was returned to the petitioners as it did not appear that they had applied to the Collector and the Board of Revenue before approaching the Government.

Court of Wards

Application for the management of the Lingasamudram Estate by the Court of Wards.

1351 Q.—The Zamindar of Mirzapuram: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the application put in on 13th April 1928 through the Collector of Nellore by the guardian of the Proprietor of Lingasamudram Estate in the Nellore district for the assumption of management by the Court of Wards is still undisposed of;

(*b*) whether the Estate was placed under attachment for recovery of arrears of peshkash;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that the Tahsildar of Kandukur has directed the village officers who make collections of rent for the Estate to remit them into the Government Treasury;

(*d*) whether the village officers have remitted any amount under the Tahsildar's order from 13th April 1928;

(*e*) whether the Tahsildar is acting like that under the orders of Government or the Collector; and

(*f*) whether the Government will be pleased to investigate into the delay caused in the disposal of the application?

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A.—(*a*) & (*f*) The Government have decided that the Court of Wards should not assume the management of the Lingasamudram estate.

(*b*) *to* (*e*) The Government are not aware whether or no this estate is in arrears of peshkash. If it is, the action attributed to the Tahsildar would be correct under the Madras Revenue Recovery Act, 1864, and Madras Regulation X of 1831.

Irrigation

Failure of crops in Pallavapuram village, North Arcot district.

1352 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state with reference to the answer to question No. 962 answered on 29th November 1928, regarding the failure of crops in Pallavapuram village, North Arcot district—

(*a*) whether the report called from the Chief Engineer has been received; and

(*b*) whether the same will be placed on the table of this House?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The Chief Engineer's report has not yet been received.

Investigation of the scheme for bringing water to Samudram tank from the Pennar river.

1353 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that a scheme for bringing water from Pennar river to Samudram tank near Tiruvannamalai, North Arcot district, was investigated;

(*b*) if so, the estimated cost of the scheme;

(*c*) the villages that will be benefited by this scheme; and

(*d*) the extent of the land it is possible to be brought under irrigation under this scheme and the stage at which the matter now is?

A.—There was a proposal under consideration to construct a reservoir on the Ponniar river to impound the available surplus water and utilize it in the interest of the existing irrigation under the Tirukkoyilur anicut system and also to extend irrigation in the North Arcot and South Arcot districts. The proposal included a supply channel 22 miles long with the Samudram tank at the tail end which tank was also proposed to be improved so as to serve as a storage for the water-works to supply drinking water to Tiruvannamalai town. On examination, it was found that the water-supply available was insufficient. The Chief Engineer for Irrigation has therefore decided that the further investigation of the scheme should be dropped.

Alleged dispensation of the services of Messrs. Irwin and Campbell.

1354 Q.—Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased (i) to furnish a copy of the previous record of service of Messrs. Irwin and Campbell, who were recently appointed Executive Engineers (Temporary) on the Mettur Project; and (ii) to state—

(*a*) why their services were dispensed with and whether their work in the department was considered satisfactory; and

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(b) what the ages of these officers are, and whether it is the intention of Government not to enforce the 55 years' rule in the case of officers employed on the Mettur Project?

A.—(i) A statement [a] showing the record of service of the officers is furnished.

(ii) (a) The services of Mr. A. H S. Campbell were dispensed with in 1915 on account of the reduction of establishment. Mr. Irwin resigned his post of his own accord in 1914. The work of both in the Public Works Department was satisfactory.

(b) Both the officers were 54 years of age on the date of their reappointment to the Public Works Department. It is not proposed to enforce the 55 years' rule in their case provided they are medically certified to be fit every year for further service.

Grievances of the Adi-Dravidas of Vadakrishnapuram regarding Jayankondan channel.

1355 Q.—Swami A. S. Sahajanandam: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any action has been taken in respect of the grievances of the Adi-Dravida ryots regarding the Jayankondan channel, Vadakrishnapuram village, Chidambaram taluk, referred to in my budget speech, on 26th March 1928; and

(b) if not, why not?

A.—A report has been received from the Collector which is adverse to the claims of the Adi-Dravida ryots. Further enquiries are being made.

Land Revenue

Resumption of two villages Kumarasingi and Bejiputti in the Khallikote estate.

1356 Q.—Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of the resumption of two villages, in the Khallikote Estate (Ganjam district) called Kumarasingi and Bejiputti;

(b) when and why this resumption was effected;

(c) the amount of assessment fixed on each of the villages;

(d) the principles on which such assessment (i.e., assessment of such resumed villages) is effected;

(e) whether the Government will be pleased to lay a copy of those rules on the Council Table;

(f) the deity or deities to whom the assessment is now paid; and

(g) whether the Collector of Ganjam had any correspondence with the trustee of the temple of Lord Jagannadha at Puri, before these resumption proceedings were taken up?

a Printed as Appendix XIII on pages 658-659 infra.

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A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) In 1913; as the conditions of the grant had ceased to be fulfilled.

		RS.	A.	P.
(*c*) Bijjiputti	... ...	957	3	0
Kumarasingi	... ...	521	13	0

(*d*) & (*e*) The hon. Member is referred to the notification for the settlement of the villages published in the *Ganjam District Gazette Supplement* dated 18th March 1918.

(*f*) Jagannadhaswami temple at Kallikota, Ganjam district.

(*g*) The Government have no information.

Landlord and Tenant

Conference of the representatives of janmis and tenants regarding Malabar Tenancy Bill.

1357 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the principles on which the selection was made of representatives of janmis and tenants of Malabar for the conference convened on 7th January at Madras to discuss the provisions of the Malabar Tenancy Bill drafted by the Malabar Tenancy Committee;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the Members of the Legislative Council representing the janmis and tenants were asked to select a certain number of persons to represent them in the conference;

(*c*) if so, whether the Member of the Legislative Council representing the Indian Christians of Malabar was asked to do so; and if not, why not;

(*d*) whether any representation had been sent about the beginning of December 1928 by any Syrian Christian body in Ponnani taluk proposing names of gentlemen for selection for representing them in the conference; and

(*e*) if so, what action was taken thereon?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) Mr. Muppil Nayar, the elected representative in the local legislature of the janmis, was asked to suggest the names of seven janmi representatives and Mr. K. P. Raman Menon, M.L.C., who took a prominent part in the tenants' deputation that waited on His Excellency the Governor on 2nd October 1927, was asked to suggest the names of seven tenants' representatives.

(*c*) No. So far as the Government are aware the Indian Christians as such have no interests in the matter different from those of the general body of the tenants.

(*d*) The answer is in the affirmative.

(*e*) The Government did not think it necessary to import sectarian considerations into the matter and did not comply with the request made.

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Arms and Ammunition

Alleged refusal of gun licence to Mr. Sesham Nayudu of Gunthapalli village.

1358 Q.—Mr. A. Parasurama Rao: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether one Inukeerthi Sesham Nayudu of Gunthapalli village, Badvel taluk, Cuddapah district, applied for a gun licence to the District Magistrate of Cuddapah for the current year but was refused;

(b) whether the said Sesham Nayudu was given licences for the previous years;

(c) whether it is a fact that the District Magistrate instituted any, and if so what, enquiry before refusing licence;

(d) whether it is a fact that the District Magistrate acted on the one-sided information of the Police when he passed orders;

(e) whether the licence was refused on account of the report that his character is bad;

(f) whether the said Sesham Nayudu was ever prosecuted before any Magistrate, and if so, with what result;

(g) whether he was ever put up before any Magistrate for being bound over either under section 107 or 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and if so, with what result; and

(h) whether the said Sesham Nayudu memorialized the Government on this matter on or about the 31st July 1928?

A.—(a) Yes, for 1928.

(b) Yes.

(c) The District Magistrate instituted an enquiry by one of his subordinate magistrates following a report from the District Superintendent of Police.

(d) The Government are not aware that the police information was 'one-sided.' The District Magistrate did not act only on police information.

(e) The enquiry showed that it was not desirable to renew the licence.

(f) & (g) The Government have no information.

(h) Yes.

Alleged refusal of licence to Mr. Settipalli Narasa Reddi of Settipalli.

1359 Q.—Mr. A. Parasurama Rao: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the District Magistrate of Cuddapah refused to issue gun licence to one Settipalli Narasa Reddi, village munsif of Settipalli, Rayachoti taluk, Cuddapah district;

(b) whether such refusal was based on the report of the police;

(c) whether the District Magistrate made any, and if so, what enquiry before refusing the licence; and

(d) whether the said Narasa Reddi is still doing work as a village munsif?

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A.—(*a*) Yes, in 1925.

(*b*) & (*c*) As the connected records have been destroyed information is not available.

(*d*) Narasa Reddi is the village magistrate of Settipalli.

Criminal Tribes

Registration of Piramalai Kallars as member of the criminal tribe.

1360 Q.—Mr. L. K. Tulasiram: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) the total number of Piramalai Kallars who are registered members of the criminal tribe called Piramalai Kallar in the Tirumangalam taluk of the Madura district;

(*b*) whether the Government have framed rules under section 20 of the Criminal Tribes Act VI of 1924;

(*c*) whether persons who are registered members of the criminal tribe of Piramalai Kallars are required to report themselves between 10 and 11 p.m. and 3 and 4 a.m. daily to the officer in charge of the police station or outpost in whose neighbourhood such registered members happen to reside;

(*d*) the number and names of persons who are so required to report under section 10 (1) (*a*) of the Criminal Tribes Act in the Tirumangalam police station and Chekkanurani police station of the Tirumangalam taluk in the month of December 1928 and the total number for Madura district for December 1928;

(*e*) whether any Government Order has been passed about November 1926 requiring such persons to report themselves to the officer in charge of police stations or outposts;

(*f*) whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table of this House all the Government orders on the subject of reporting by Kallars;

(*g*) whether persons who are owning pattas are also required to report in the above manner to the officer in charge of the police station; and

(*h*) whether the Kallars have protested against this method of requiring members to sleep in police stations the whole night each day for months together leaving their wives and children alone?

A.—(*a*) The Government have no information.

(*b*) Yes. The rules will be found at pages 2549 to 2562 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 28th December 1926.

(*c*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to paragraph 37 of the Police Administration Report for 1927, which has been placed on Editors' Table with G.O. No. 467, Judicial, dated 25th September 1928.

(*d*) The Government have no information.

(*e*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to rule 10 of the rules referred to in clause (*b*).

(*f*) No special orders were issued by Government on the subject.

(*g*) & (*h*) The Government have no information.

Police

Appointment of Adi-Dravidas as Sub-Inspectors of Police.

1361 Q.—Swami A. S. Sahajanandam: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of sub-inspectors of police working at present in the Presidency under each caste;

(b) the number of applications received during last year for this post;

(c) the number of Adi-Drâvida sub-inspectors appointed during this period;

(d) whether any preference is given to the Adi-Dravida candidates; and

(e) if the answer to clause (d) is in the affirmative, in what form?

A.—(a) to (e) The Government have no information; they have called for it.

Annoyance caused to the residents of Neiveli village by constant thefts committed thereat.

1362 Q.—Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it was brought to the notice of the Government that the residents of the Neiveli village in the Tiruvallur taluk were constantly put to annoyance and loss to their fish and other crops and agricultural implements by thefts committed by the neighbouring villagers;

(b) whether reports of such thefts have been made by the residents of Neiveli village to the Pennalur Pettai Police station; and

(c) what steps the Police Officer of Pennalur Pettai had taken to put a stop to them.

A.—(a) No.

(b) & (c) The Government have no information; they have called for it.

Carnatic Stipends

Restoration of the Carnatic stipend to Mr. Abdul Latif Farookhi.

1363 Q.—Mr. N. Siva Raj: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Carnatic stipend of Mr. Abdul Latif Farookhi, M.L.A., which was discontinued, has been restored to him recently; and

(b) if not, whether the Government propose to restore it to him?

A.—(a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration.

Railways

Closure of the Trikanad flag station on the South Indian Railway.

1364 Q.—Mr. J. A. Saldanha: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the reasons why the Trikanad flag station on the South Indian Railway in Kasaragod taluk (South Kanara) which had been standing for 21 years was closed on 1st January 1929;

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(b) whether it had been established mainly for the benefit of the fisher-folk and their fishing and fish-curing industries;

(c) whether representations have been made to the Railway authorities that their school-going children and their industries would suffer by the closing of the station;

(d) whether the Collector of the district and Fisheries department of Government were consulted by the Railway authorities before the closing of the station;

(e) whether representations have been made to the Director of Fisheries and to Government by the fisher-folk affected; and

(f) what action has been taken thereon?

A.—As the hon. Member is aware 'Railways' is a central subject.

(a) The Government understand that the station was closed by the South Indian Railway administration as traffic there had considerably decreased as a result of the opening of a new station at Kotikulam.

(b) The Government have no information.

(c) Yes.

(d) The Collector of South Kanara was consulted by the Railway authorities. The Government have no information whether the Director of Fisheries also was consulted by them.

(e) Representations have been made to Government, but the Government have no information if any representation has been made to the Director of Fisheries also.

(f) The representations have been referred to the Collector of South Kanara and to the Agent, South Indian Railway.

Forests

Restriction of the reserved forest area at Saribujjili.

1365 Q.—Mr. V. Kameswara Rao Nayudu: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether at Saribujjili, in the Chicacole taluk, there is a reserved forest almost abutting the main road and whether there have been complaints to the Government that the enforcement of forest rules in the areas of the adjoining villages has been the cause of great hardship to the agricultural population; and

(b) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to direct that steps be taken to restrict the reservation, so as to protect agriculturists from harassment?

A.—(a) The forest near Saribujjili village is the Karakavalasa forest in the Palakonda range held on lease by the Forest department from the Raja of Bobbili. The forest is more than a mile away from Saribujjili village and about a furlong away from Saribujjili-Parlakimedi main road. There have been no complaints of the kind referred to in the question.

(b) Does not arise.

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Hydro-Electric Schemes

Staff, etc., of the hydro-electric department.

1366 Q.—Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) when the hydro-electric department was started as a separate department;

(b) who is in charge of the Hydro-Electric department, whether he is an Indian or an European and what is his starting salary and qualifications;

(c) whether an Indian was not available for this post;

(d) whether an advertisement was made inviting applications for this post and if not, why not;

(e) what are the technical qualifications, grade and starting salary of the Personal Assistant;

(f) whether the Personal Assistant was appointed on the recommendation of any ex-Government official;

(g) how many lower and upper subordinates and clerks have been appointed for this department and what is the starting salary of each of these several posts;

(h) how many of the men so appointed belong to each of the following communities: Brahmans, non-Brahmans, Muslim, Indian Christian, Adi-Dravida and other minority communities;

(i) what was the principle that underlay the selection of these subordinates;

(j) whether the Government considered the communal Government Orders while selecting candidates and if not, why not; and

(k) whether the officers are temporary or permanent, and how many under each head?

A.—(a) 1st April 1928.

(b) Mr. H. G. Howard is in charge of the department. He is an European and gets a fixed pay of Rs. 3,750 per mensem. His qualifications are given in the first annexure.[a]

(c) & (d) As it was found essential to secure a hydro-electric expert of wide practical experience capable of undertaking the actual execution of schemes, the Chief Engineer had to be imported from abroad.

(e) The starting pay of the Personal Assistant is Rs. 725 per mensem in the scale of Rs. 725—1,375. His technical qualifications are detailed in the second annexure.[a]

(f) No.

(g) & (h) See statement attached. (Third annexure [a].)

(i) A portion of the staff was already in service in the Public Works Department under the Chief Engineer (Irrigation) and was taken over to the Hydro-Electric Department on its formation. The new recruits were selected with reference to their qualifications and previous experience, preference being given to candidates from communities other than the Brahman, when available.

(j) Yes.

(k) The whole department is temporary.

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[a] Printed as Appendix XIV on pages 659–660 *infra*.

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Education

Government aid to Adi-Dravida graduates.

1367 Q.—Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Adi-Dravida graduates who were helped by Government by scholarships or otherwise during their course of study since the advent of the British into this country; and

(b) the number that are being helped at present to become graduates?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information. A report has been called for from the Director of Public Instruction.

Local Boards

Condition of the roads under Raya and Bella channels.

1368 Q.—Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the Government will be pleased to call for the information asked for in question No. 779 answered on 28th November 1928 regarding the bad condition of the roads under Raya and Bella channels in Hospet taluk and lay it on the table of the House?

A.—The Government do not propose to call for the information. It is open to the additional member to draw the attention of the local board concerned to the condition of the roads.

Excise

Refund of the tree tax to Mr. Yandra Tirapathi Rao, renter of Kanakapuram toddy shop.

1369 Q.—Mr. J. BHEEMAYYA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the refund of tree tax of Sayanaraopalem village for the year 1927-28 due to Mr. Yandra Tirapathi Rao, renter of Kanakapuram toddy shop, has not yet been paid off;

(b) if so, why;

(c) if it has been paid, when it was paid; and

(d) whether the Excise Inspector, Ellore circle, recommended to the Tahsildar, Ellore taluk, that the refund might be made?

A.—(a) to (d) The Government have not the information.

Arrack and toddy shops in Ellore taluk.

1370 Q.—Mr. J. BHEEMAYYA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) how many arrack and toddy shops there are in Ellore taluk, West Godavari district;

(b) how many of the renters of the above shops are remitting their monthly kists on the 1st of every month;

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(c) how many of them are remitting their kists later than the 1st of every month ;

(d) what amount of fine is levied on those who remit their kists later than the 1st instant ;

(e) on what scale the fines are levied for the late remittance of kists ; and

(f) whether the Government propose to allow the renters of the arrack and toddy shops to remit their kists on or before the 10th of every month considering the difficulties the renters have to undergo for remitting the kists precisely on the 1st of every month ?

A.—(a) The information has been called for.

(b) & (c) The Government have not the information.

(d) & (e) A statement [a] is attached showing the scale on which fines may be levied. The scale however is not mechanically enforced ; officers are required to use their discretion in the matter.

(f) No.

Co-operative Societies

Cancellation of the Park Town Co-operative Society.

1371 Q.—Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar : With reference to the answer to question No. 647 answered on 26th November 1928 regarding the cancellation of the Park Town Co-operative Society, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the appeal by the society has been disposed of ; and

(b) whether Government propose to supply copies of reports and papers regarding the liquidation to parties affected by the order ?

A.—(a) The appeal has been rejected.

(b) No.

Publication of the evidence before the Committee on Co-operation.

1372 Q.—Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar : With reference to the answer to question No. 650 answered on 26th November 1928 regarding the publication of the evidence before the Committee on Co-operation, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government consulted the Standing Advisory Committee on Co-operation regarding the printing of the evidence ; and

(b) whether the Government will allow private offers to print the evidence and will supply them a copy of the same for that purpose ?

A.—(a) No.

(b) The suggestion will be considered when and if such offers are received.

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a Printed as Appendix XV on page 660 infra.

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Recommendations of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies on the Townshend Committee's report.

1373 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: With reference to the answer to question No. 803 answered on 29th November 1928 regarding the recommendations of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies on the Townshend Committee's report, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether all the recommendations of the Registrar have been received;

(b) whether definite orders have been passed by the Government on each recommendation;

(c) whether such orders will be placed on the table of this House;

(d) if no orders have been passed, whether the Government are aware that the recommendations made by the Committee are being asked to be adopted by means of circulars by the Registrar; and

(e) whether the Government have permitted the Registrar to adopt the recommendations without passing any definite orders themselves?

A.—(a) No.

(b) No.

(c) Does not now arise in view of answer to clause (b).

(d) & (e) The Registrar is issuing circulars only with regard to the adoption of some of the recommendations which do not require the orders of Government.

Liquidation of the Kaniyambadi Co-operative Society.

1374 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the report said to have been called for in the answer to clauses (b) to (f) of question No. 804 answered on 29th November 1928 regarding the liquidation of the Kaniyambadi Co-operative Society has been received, and if so, what it is; and

(b) why the Government refused to place on the table of this House the report of the Registrar concerning the working of the co-operative society referred to in answer to clause (a) of question No. 804, dated 29th November 1928?

A.—(a) The report has not yet been received.

(b) The Government did not consider it necessary.

[For further unstarred question please see page 600 infra.]

STARRED QUESTIONS

Irrigation

Investigation of the Kistna left bank canal.

*1375 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) in what stage the investigation to extend the Kistna left bank canal in Kistna district for irrigation purposes through Bezwada, Gudivada and Divi taluks is at present; and

(b) what is the area that is likely to be irrigated under the extension?

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A.—(*a*) The investigation will be undertaken by a special division proposed to be formed from 1st April 1929 for the investigation of proposals for the extension of irrigation in the Kistna delta consequent on the installation of six feet shutters over the Kistna anicut.

(*b*) An area of 35,000 acres of short crop and 4,000 acres of long crop is expected to be brought under irrigation under the proposed extension of irrigation referred to above. A portion of this extension will be under the East bank canal. The exact area will be determined after the investigation has been completed.

Proposed transfer of draughtsmen and overseers from Bezwada Circle to Cauvery-Mettur Project.

* 1376 *Q.*—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there is any proposal to transfer any of the permanent draughtsmen, overseers or clerks from Bezwada Circle to Cauvery-Mettur Project and, if so, how many men are to be transferred;

(*b*) whether there is any Government Order that appointments in the subordinate grades should be on a linguistic basis, and if so, whether that Government Order would be adhered to in drafting men to Mettur;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that a knowledge of Tamil, the mother tongue of the labourers and workmen at Mettur, is essential on the part of the subordinate staff for the satisfactory discharge of their duties;

(*d*) if so, whether Government have considered the advisability of transferring only Tamil-knowing men to Mettur; and

(*e*) how many men on the permanent staff in Bezwada Circle belong to the southern districts and whether they would be preferred to Andhras in selecting men for transfer to Mettur?

A.—(*a*) The Engineer-in-Chief, Cauvery-Mettur Project, has been authorized by Government to choose the subordinate executive and clerical staff required for the project from the permanent establishment of all the Public Works Department circles. It is possible that some men from the Bezwada Circle have been chosen by the Engineer-in-Chief.

(*b*) There is a Government order that public offices should as far as possible be manned by persons speaking the language of the areas in which the offices are The order is based on considerations for the interests of the public doing business with the offices.

(*c*) The Government do not think so.

(*d*) Please see answer to clause (*c*).

(*e*) The Government have no information in regard to the number of men on the permanent staff of the Bezwada Circle belonging to the southern districts. The Engineer-in-Chief in making his selection doubtless takes the language question into consideration, but the Government presume that the capacity of the officials would be a more important determining factor.

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Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" Will the hon. Member be pleased to communicate this question and answer to the Engineer-in-Chief, Cauvery-Mettur Project ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Certainly, Sir."

Land Revenue

Failure of crops in Palghat taluk.

* 1377-A Q.—Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that due to the failure of the north-eastern monsoons the second crop has almost completely failed in Palghat taluk ;

(b) whether the Government propose to make any remission of revenue on account of this failure ; and

(c) whether they propose to consider the question of undertaking irrigation works in the Palghat taluk or any other portion of Malabar in the immediate future ?

A.—(a) The Government are not aware that the facts are as suggested.

(b) Save where the second crop has been compounded for, remission is granted for its loss under the ordinary rules, and no orders of Government are required.

(c) The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 909 on 29th November 1928. The position remains unchanged.

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—" Is the hon. Member in possession of information not given so far in respect of the failure of crops in Palghat ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I have none."

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—" May I know why Government says, ' Government are not aware that the facts are as suggested.' Is there any implication that the facts as suggested are not true ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" There is no implication except that the Government are not aware of the facts stated."

Failure of second crops in Palghat taluk.

* 1377-B Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the rainfall has been very much below the normal this year in the Palghat taluk and whether the Government have received any report from the local authorities about it ;

(b) whether the first paddy crop in that taluk was defective and whether the second crop has completely failed ; and

(c) whether there are any recommendations for remission of kist, and if so, to what effect ?

A.—(a) The rainfall recorded at 3 rainguage stations in the Palghat taluk from June to December 1928 averaged 58 inches the normal being 78 inches. The Season Reports for December stated that in that taluk the supply of water was insufficient.

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(b) The Government are not aware that this is so.

(c) The Government have not received any recommendations. The orders of Government are not required for granting remission of the second crop charge on single crop wet land in cases when the second crop has failed.

Execution of kudimaramat works.

*1378 Q.—Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether there are any records to show that a particular work comes under the category of kudimaramat works;

(b) whether any investigation was made at the time of settlement that a particular work must be maintained by customary labour;

(c) whether the fixing of the rate of assessment has anything to do with the contribution of labour by the ryots for such works;

(d) if so, what percentage was deducted for such a contribution of labour by the ryots;

(e) whether it is entirely left to the Public Works Department authorities or the Revenue authorities to decide whether a particular work is to be maintained by customary labour or otherwise;

(f) whether any co-operative societies have been formed for the execution of kudimaramat works, and if so, how many and when;

(g) whether it is a fact that the Settlement Officers take into consideration the labour of the ryot in lifting water for irrigation of his lands and whether a remission of 25 per cent is allowed in such cases;

(h) whether it is a fact that a similar remission of 25 per cent in the assessment is made in the case of dasabandham works;

(i) whether no such consideration was shown in the case of kudimaramat works;

(j) if so, whether the Government will now at least make such concession;

(k) whether the removal of prickly-pear growth is one of the items included in the kudimaramat works, and under what authority;

(l) whether any register of the kind referred to in G.O. Mis. No. 2463, Revenue, dated 30th November 1927, was maintained before the said Government Order was passed; and

(m) if so, whether the hon. Member will be pleased to place it on the table of the House?

A.—(a), (b) & (k) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to clauses (a) to (c) of question No. 602 answered on 12th October 1928.

(c) & (d) The answer is in the negative.

(e) The Public Works Department authorities have no voice in the matter. If by local custom any work is usually executed by the joint labour of a village community and if the community fails or neglects to execute the work, the Revenue officers enforce the provisions of section 6 of Madras Act I of 1858.

(f) Yes. There were eight societies on 30th June 1928. Two of them were registered in 1923, four in 1924, one in 1927 and one in 1928.

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(g) The hon. Member is referred to clauses (b) and (c) of the answer to question No. 921 answered on 29th November 1928.

(h) to (j) The questions are not understood.

(l) & (m) No register is referred to in G.O. No. 2463, Revenue, dated 30th November 1927.

Deduction for baling water in the Godavari and Kistna deltas.

*1379 Q.—Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state with reference to the answer given to clauses (b) and (c) of question No. 921 answered on 29th November 1928—

(a) when the deduction for baling water in the delta taluks and in the upland irrigation and Lanka cultivation in the Godavari and Kistna deltas began to be made;

(b) on what basis the deduction rate was fixed; and

(c) whether the deduction rate has been constant throughout or modified at any time and if so, when and on what considerations?

A.—(a) In the year 1861.

(b) It was based on rough calculations of a Settlement officer Mr. Master.

(c) The proportion (one-fourth) of the water-rate has not varied.

Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu:—"May I know, with reference to clause (b), whether the cost involved in baling has any reference to the rate fixed?"

The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks:—"I have stated that the proposal was based on Mr. Master's report."

Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu:—"May I know whether calculations were made with reference to the cost of baling?"

The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks:—"The calculations of Mr. Master were made in 1861."

Public Service

Orders passed on the report of the Committee on the communal Government Orders.

*1380 Q.—Mr. C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether orders were passed on the report of the Committee appointed by the Government in the year 1926 on the question of giving effect to the communal Government Orders passed by the Government;

(b) whether a copy of the report and the orders passed thereon will be placed on the table of the House; and

(c) whether effect was given to the recommendations of the Committee of which the present Law Member was the Chairman?

A.—(a) to (c) The Committee in question made no report.

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Reforms

Travelling allowance drawn by the Members of the Madras Parliamentary Committee.

* 1381 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the amount of travelling allowance drawn by the members of the Committee elected by the Legislative Council for joint conference with Simon Commission; and

(b) the rules or orders according to which the travelling allowances are drawn or are to be drawn by the same Committee?

A.—(a) Up to date no allowance has been drawn by the members.

(b) An extract [a] of G.O. No. 665, Public, dated 7th October 1928, is placed on the table. The hon. Member's attention is however drawn to the second part of the answer to clause (a) of question No. 1014 given on 28th January 1929.

Part taken by the Ministers in the preparation of the memoranda to be placed before the Simon Commission.

* 1382 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government, the hon. the Minister for Public Health and the hon. the Minister for Development took any part in the preparation of the memorandum, if any, to be placed before the Simon Commission;

(b) the lines they took on main matters in respect of that memorandum; and

(c) if he cannot state those lines to the Legislative Council, the reason therefor?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) If the hon. Member refers to the descriptive memoranda already sent to the Commission, he is referred to the answer to question No. 465 given on 10th October 1928. If the reference is to any further memoranda containing suggestions or recommendations, the preparation of such memoranda is still under consideration.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know, with reference to the facts mentioned in the first sentence of the answer, whether the hon. Ministers have taken any part in the preparation of the memoranda which are stated to be under consideration?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"The Government is again considering the matter including the Ministers."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know what part the Ministers are taking?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"They are considering the matter. I cannot give details of the decision arrived at."

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[a] Printed as Appendix XVI on page 661 infra.

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Labour

Provision of peons for Labour Inspectors working in rural areas.

* 1383 Q.—Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether he is aware that the Labour Inspectors working in rural areas are not given peons and that therefore they are greatly inconvenienced in the discharge of their duties; and

(b) whether the Government propose to appoint peons to assist such Labour Inspectors as are deserving of such consideration?

A.—(a) & (b) Special Inspectors of the Labour Department are given a peon each. Inspectors of Co-operative Societies working in the department are given peons in special cases and the Government do not consider it necessary to give a peon to every such inspector working in rural areas

Police

Alleged compulsion of villagers to arbitration by Sangam in Melur taluk.

* 1384 Q.—Mr. K. P. V. S. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received complaints that the members of the Sangam formed by the inhabitants of about thirty or forty villages of Melur taluk, Madura district, under the leadership of Mr. Ranganatha Pillai, residing at Urilipatti, compel people in those villages not to go to Civil and Criminal Courts, and force them to submit to their arbitration;

(b) whether the Government will investigate into the activities of the abovementioned Sangam, call for the correspondence that ensued between the Taluk authorities and Police authorities and the Collector of Madura regarding the Sangam and lay it on the table of the House; and

(c) whether the Government will consider the advisability of suppressing the Sangam?

A.—(a) The Government have received no such complaints.

(b) The enquiry made shows that the Sangam attempted to make itself an authority for the settlement of petty disputes in villages. It came into conflict with the Forest department in 1927 but for the last six months it has practically ceased its activities. The Government do not consider that any useful purpose will be served by placing the correspondence referred to by the hon Member on the table of the House.

(c) Since the Sangam has ceased to function there is no necessity to take measures to suppress it.

Investigation of a pick-pocketing case by the Sangam, Melur taluk.

* 1385 Q.—Mr. K. P. V. S. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that a meeting of the Sangam formed by the inhabitants of about thirty or forty villages of Melur taluk, Madura district, under the leadership of one Mr. Ranganatha Pillai, residing at Urilipatti, Melur taluk, Madura district, was held in the Nattam village

of Melur taluk on the 28th February 1928, to investigate a pick-pocketting case, that the village munsif of Urilipatti who was specifically prevented from taking part in the activities of the Sangam by a general circular of the District Collector, Madura, attended it and that the village munsif of Nattam reported the fact to the authorities concerned;

(b) what action was taken by the Police to put an end to the activities of the Sangam; and

(c) if the Government have no information whether they will call for the same and place it on the Council table?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to clause (b) of question No. 1384.

(c) Does not arise.

Civil Justice

Alleged punishment on the women fruit-sellers ordered by Mr. K. Padmanabhulu Nayudu, Honorary Magistrate.

*1386 Q.—Dr. B. S. Mallayya: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether one Mr. K. Padmanabhulu Nayudu is an honorary magistrate for the City of Madras;

(b) what his qualifications are and which of those qualifications made the Government select him as a fit person to try cases singly;

(c) what his service record is in Kurnool;

(d) whether the following women fruit-sellers of Esplanade were fined Rs. 10 each on Saturday, 24th November 1928, by the said honorary magistrate: Thimmakka, Periya Miniyamma, Chinna Miniyamma, Andalamma, Latchmi Amma, Thayi Amma, Nagaratnam Ayya, Rajamma;

(e) what the offence was for which they were fined;

(f) whether it is a fact that these women were not allowed to stir out of the court-house before the fines were paid;

(g) what the alternative sentence was in each of these cases; and

(h) whether they were not prevented from committing the offence with which they were charged by the policemen on duty?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) He is a retired Huzur Sarishtadar. He is also a graduate. The Chief Presidency Magistrate on whose recommendation the Government usually act in such cases was of opinion that the gentleman was competent to dispose of cases singly.

(c) to (h) The Government have no information.

Village Courts Act

Execution of decrees of village panchayat courts.

*1387 Q.—Mr. D. Narayana Raju: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state with reference to the answer to question No. 54 given on 23rd August 1927 regarding the difficulties at present experienced in the execution of the decrees of village panchayat courts—

(a) whether the reports of the Collectors have been received;

(b) if so, what those reports are; and

(c) what action Government have taken thereon?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Copies * of their reports and the Board's Resolution on those reports are placed on the table of the House.

(*c*) The Government have made the following amendment to the rules framed under section 78 of the Madras Village Courts Act, 1888, as amended by Madras Act II of 1920:—

'53-*A*. The president of a panchayat court may leave property attached in execution of a decree of the panchayat court by actual seizure under section 53 in the custody of the village headman, if such property can neither be left in the custody of the judgment-debtor under the said section nor sold under the proviso to section 58.'

This amendment has been published in Law (General) Notification No. 717, dated the 14th October 1927, at page 1687 of Part I of the *Fort St George Gazette*, dated the 18th October 1927.

Education

Alleged inadequate grants to Indian orphanages.

* 1388 Q.—Mr. C. Gopala Menon: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether he received any representations during his last tour in the West Coast about the inadequate grants given to Indian orphanages;

(*b*) whether he is aware that the Commissioner of Labour gives to Adi-Dravida boarding houses, boarding grants at the rate of Rs. 6 to Rs 8 per boarder;

(*c*) whether he is aware that very few orphanages are being conducted by indigenous institutions in the Presidency; and

(*d*) whether the Government have decided to increase the rate of grants and place the Indian orphanages on the same footing as other boarding houses in regard to conditions governing the distribution of grants?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The grant given by the Commissioner of Labour varies from Rs. 3-8-0 to Rs. 15 a month per boarder.

(*c*) The majority of orphanages are maintained by Mission bodies.

(*d*) A proposal to provide increased provision for boarding grants to Indian orphanages in the budget estimate for 1929-30 was placed before the Finance Committee but was not recommended by it. The question is however under consideration.

Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan:—"With reference to the answer to (*b*) regarding the grants given by the Commissioner of Labour, may I know on what basis the persons receive the grants?"

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan:—"This is a matter for the hon. the Home Member."

* The hon. the President:—"I should like to have this question settled. If there is room for disagreement, there should be an order of His Excellency as to in whose portfolio it is included."

* Printed as Appendix XVII on pages 661-665 infra.

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Expenditure in the Victoria Hostel, Madras.

* 1389 Q.—Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) what the cost per student per mensem in each of the sections of the Victoria Hostel, Madras, under the following heads was during the months of the year 1927–28, as compared with this year, namely, 1928–29:—

(i) Food,
(ii) Room-rent,
(iii) Establishment charges;

(b) whether the establishment has been reduced between last year and this; and

(c) if so, in what detail and to what extent?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Victoria Hostel, Madras, is managed by a private association. The Government have no information on the points raised in the question.

Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao:—"May I know whether the hon. Minister will examine the question of appointing a committee to go into this increase or decrease in the Victoria Hostel rates?"

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan:—"I do not think any useful purpose will be served by the appointment of a committee."

Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao:—"May I know whether he will get the information required?"

Colleges and institutions proposed to be opened in connexion with the Annamalai University.

* 1390 Q.—Mr. J. A. Saldanha: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state what colleges and institutions are contemplated to be established in order to carry out the studies of arts, science, technology and oriental studies in the Annamalai University?

A.—The Sri Minakshi College, which is affiliated to the Madras University in Science groups in the Intermediate and the B.A. (Pass) courses, the Sri Minakshi Sanskrit College, the Sri Minakshi Tamil College, and the Navalar's Tamil College at Chidambaram, will come within the jurisdiction of the Annamalai University. The questions of the future of these institutions and of establishing any other institutions are matters for the consideration of the University after the University authorities are constituted.

Government orders on the report of the Secondary Education Re-organization Committee.

* 1391 Q.—Mr. A. B. Shetty: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have passed any orders on the report of the Secondary Education Re-organization Committee submitted to them in April 1927; and

(b) whether the report and Government Order thereon will be published and whether copies of the same will be supplied to the Members of the Council ?

A.—(a) No.
(b) The suggestion will be considered.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know when the Government will be in a position to pass orders on this report ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I think the orders will perhaps be issued before the end of March."

Teaching of spinning in local board schools in East Godavari.

*1392 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) in how many schools, (i) secondary, (ii) higher elementary and (iii) lower elementary, under the management of local bodies in East Godavari, spinning is taught ;

(b) what the capital expenditure is ;

(c) what the return if any is ; and

(d) what the quantity of yarn is ?

A.—(a), (b), (c) & (d). The Government have no information but have called for it.

Local Boards

Representation of ladies in Municipal Councils and District Boards.

*1393 Q.—Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether there are any district boards and municipal councils without lady members ?

A.—Yes. There are some district boards and municipal councils which have no lady members.

Village Panchayats

Proposal to introduce a measure giving powers of the village courts to the village panchayats.

*1394 Q.—The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the Government propose to introduce a measure giving powers of the village courts to the village panchayats ?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 1132.

Medical

Appointment of honorary physicians and surgeons in district and taluk headquarter hospitals.

*1395 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have at any time considered the advisability of appointing honorary physicians and surgeons attached to

the district and taluk headquarter hospitals in the Presidency, instead of salaried officers as at present, and establishing first-rate, up-to-date and well-equipped district and taluk headquarter hospitals ;

(b) whether such a scheme has ever been brought to the notice of the Government ; and

(c) if so, what was the decision of the Government thereon ?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*c*) The question of appointing honorary surgeons and physicians was considered by the Government in 1923 and it was then decided to introduce the system as an experimental measure in the several Government hospitals in Madras City. The Government have now decided to extend the system to the District Headquarter Hospitals and details of this are being worked out.

Alleged representation to abandon the opening of the Medical school proposed to be started at Guntur.

*1396 *Q.*—Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received representation from the people of Guntur not to abandon the opening of the medical school proposed to be started at Guntur ;

(b) whether the Government's attention has been drawn to the deputation of the Andhras that waited on the Surgeon-General when he visited Guntur, on the subject ;

(c) whether the Government intend to start the medical school at Guntur ; and

(d) whether there is a proposal on the part of the Government to close the medical school existing at Coimbatore which is doing useful work ?

A.—(*a*) A representation has been received from the Guntur Municipal Council.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) The Government have not come to a final decision on the subject.

(*d*) No such proposal is at present under consideration.

Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao :—" May I know whether there are any medical schools in the Telugu area ? "

The hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar :—" There was one at Vizagapatam ; there is none at present."

Fisheries

Bulletins issued by the Fisheries Department.

*1397 *Q.*—Mr. C. Gopala Menon : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the number of bulletins issued by the Fisheries Department since it was organized ; and

(b) the number of bulletins issued by the present Director of Fisheries excluding the Administration Reports ?

A.—(*a*) Twenty-two. Some of the bulletins contain more than one paper each dealing with different subjects.

(*b*) Two; one forming report No. 2 of Bulletin No. 17 and the other report No. 2 of Bulletin No. 22.

The amounts spent on the Fisheries Committee.

* 1398 *Q.*—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) what the Fisheries Committee has cost so far; and

(*b*) what the approximate cost in future is estimated to be?

A.—(*a*) Rs. 1,769.

(*b*) This will depend on the programme of the Committee for visiting fishing centres on the East Coast in pursuance of the wishes expressed in certain quarters. It is expected that the programme will shortly be drawn up.

Industries

Opening of a model industrial school in the Northern Circars.

* 1399 *Q.*—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state with reference to the answer to clause (*f*) of question No. 689 answered on 26th November 1928 regarding the opening of a model industrial school in the Northern Circars:—

(*a*) whether the report called for from the Director of Industries has been received;

(*b*) whether the Government have passed any orders thereon; and

(*c*) if so, whether the same will be placed on the Council table?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) A copy of the orders [a] passed is placed on the table of the House.

Cement manufacture in the Presidency.

* 1400 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the question of cement manufacture in this Presidency has been considered by the Department of Industries; and

(*b*) what steps, if any, the Government have taken in the matter?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The question of cement manufacture was taken up by the Industries department so far back as 1918–19 when the possibilities of the industry were examined, samples of limestone and clay obtained from the vicinity of Bezwada were analysed and the results of the investigation brought to the notice of various firms and syndicates who appeared likely to be interested. Largely as a result of those endeavours, a company known as the Bezwada Portland Cement Company, Limited, was formed, but the project did not materialize, owing to the depression in trade which precluded the raising of the necessary capital. A concern under the name of the

[a] Printed as Appendix XVIII on pages 665–666 infra.

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Kistna Cement Company was also floated about that time, but it also was unable to raise the necessary capital and was in due course wound up. The subject has again been taken up recently and attempts are being made to interest capitalist firms in the question of establishing a cement factory in this Presidency.

[For further starred questions see pages 600—603 infra.]

UNSTARRED QUESTION

Public Service

Exemption of Mr. A. Gundu Rao from the operation of rule 1 of the Public Service Notification.

1401 Q.—Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether one A. Gundu Rao, officiating attender, office of the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Tiruvannamalai range, is a passed candidate according to the rules as they stood prior to the issue of G.O. No. 965, Public, dated 16th November 1926, and whether he had to his credit seven years' continuous service under Government as a clerk;

(b) whether the said Gundu Rao has drawn increments in the time-scale of attenders as per Fundamental Rules 26 (a) and 26 (c);

(c) whether Gundu Rao was recommended by the District Educational Officer, North Arcot, as a special case for exemption from the operation of rule 1 of the Public Service Notification;

(d) what are the conditions that were laid down in 2 (a) of the G.O. No. 675, Public, dated 29th July 1927, which Gundu Rao did not satisfy; and

(e) the reason why he was not exempted?

A.—(a) The answer to the first part of the clause is in the affirmative; but the clerk had not to his credit on 16th November 1926 seven years' continuous service as a clerk.

(b) He drew one increment in the time-scale of attenders.

(c) The answer is in the negative.

(d) & (e) Gundu Rao did not satisfy either of the conditions laid down in paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 675, Public, dated 29th July 1927.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Motor Vehicles Act

Amendment of the Motor Vehicles Rules.

*1402 Q.—Mr. J. A. Saldanha: With reference to my question No. 199, answered on 6th September 1928, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have published the amended motor vehicles rules as contemplated;

(b) if not, whether they propose to place them before the Council for discussion and approval; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to keep themselves informed regularly of motor-car accidents, especially those resulting in deaths?

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A.—(a) The amendments to the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1923, referred to in the answer to clause (b) of question No. 199 have already been published as Notification No. 824, dated 30th October 1928, at pages 1729–30 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 6th November 1928.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government have taken no such steps as they do not consider it worth while to collect statistics of death caused on account of bus accidents all over the Presidency, as the information is available at the headquarters of the districts.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" With reference to clause (c), may I enquire whether, having regard to the desirability of making the necessary changes in rules, Government do not consider it necessary to keep themselves informed of the accidents causing death ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" We get it from the districts."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I know whether Government do not think it necessary to keep themselves informed about the accidents of death in order to see what amendments are necessary ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Whenever we want the information we can get it. "

Civil Justice

Latrine and other amenities in the Sessions Courts.

1403 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state what accommodation and arrangements for seating, waiting, retiring for tiffin and rest, latrines or urinals, and for paying travelling allowance and batta exist in the several Sessions and Assistant and Additional Sessions Courts in the Madras City and outside ?

A.—The Government have no information.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to call for the information ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" No, Sir. The question refers to latrines and other matters throughout the Presidency and I do not think it will serve any useful purpose."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I inform him that the arrangements are very inadequate and very much neglected. "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is making a speech."

Marine

Expenditure on the Cochin Harbour Works.

1404 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to place before the Council a statement showing—

(a) the expenditure from the beginning up to date on the Cochin Harbour Works ; and

(b) the current expenditure and receipts for the year 1928–29 up to the close of the first half year, with a commercial audit showing the rate of profit and loss?

A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 1025 given at the meeting of the Legislative Council on the 1st November 1927. The approximate total expenditure incurred on capital works up to the end of December 1928 was Rs. 50,05,000.

(b) The hon. Member does not specify the fund in respect of which he wants information about the expenditure and receipts for the first half-year of 1928–29.

Excise

Proposals by the Kanara Indian Christian Civic League regarding the retail sale of liquor.

*1405 Q.—Mr. J. A. Saldanha: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that in a large number of shops selling country liquor in retail, it is adulterated with water and essence of camphor or dhatura opium and such other drugs to make up for the weakness of the liquor;

(b) whether Government have considered the proposals made by the Kanara Indian Christian Civic League in its representation in October 1927 for conveying the liquor from Nellikuppam and for selling it in sealed bottles and with what result; and

(c) whether it is proposed to consider the proposal further in order to prevent the adulteration of liquor in retail shops at least for the benefit of the people who are willing and able to purchase bottled liquor?

A.—(a) The Government are not aware that the fact is as suggested.

(b) The Government considered the proposals but no definite conclusions were arrived at.

(c) The suggestion will be considered again.

Medical

Proposed opening of a medical college at Vellore.

*1406 Q.—Dr. B. S. Mallayya:—Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is a proposal to have a new medical college at Vellore;

(b) what is the estimated cost thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to have the building constructed by a private body and whether Government are going to make any contribution to such private body;

(d) if so, how much they are going to contribute for the building and how much for the running expenses every year;

(e) whether that institution will be recognized by the General Medical Council;

(*f*) whether it is proposed to make provision at Vellore for teaching (i) Ophthalmology, (ii) Midwifery and (iii) Insanity; and

(*g*) whether any and if so, what facilities exist for training girls in medicine in the existing medical colleges.

A.—(*a*) There is a proposal to raise the existing Missionary Medical School for Women at Vellore into a College.

(*b*) The initial cost is estimated at Rs. 13,25,500; the Government have no information as to the probable recurring expenditure.

(*c*) & (*d*) The college will be a private institution: the Government have promised a non-recurring grant of one-half of the expenditure subject to the maximum of Rs. 5 lakhs towards buildings; no proposal for a recurring grant for running expenses is under consideration.

(*e*) The Government are unable to say whether the institution will or will not be recognized by the General Medical Council.

(*f*) The Government are not in possession of the information.

(*g*) Women students are eligible for admission to the Medical Colleges at Madras and Vizagapatam under the same conditions as men students; they are also exempted from the payment of tuition fees.

Mr. K. Koti Reddi :—" May I know, in view of the fact that Government is likely to commit itself to a grant of five lakhs, whether this question will be deferred till the report of the Committee on London University is published ? "

The hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar :—" There is no question of deciding hereafter. The matter has been decided long ago and the grant has been made."

Industries

Loans to Industrial concerns under the State Aid to Industries Act.

1407 *Q.*—Mr. J. A. Saldanha : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) the industrial concerns which received aid under the State Aid to Industries Act and have failed to discharge their obligations to Government and what fate each one of them has met;

(*b*) whether Government have enforced in all these cases their right as to their loan under section 18 of the Act; and

(*c*) whether Government have come to a decision as to their attitude towards the clause in my Bill to amend the State Aid to Industries Act which is to repeal section 18 of the Act ?

A.—(*a*) The Carnatic Paper Mills, Limited, Rajahmundry, and Muthyala Seenappa Ramanna Safety Match Factory, Bellary. The present position as regards the former is that explained in the Press Communiqué issued on 3rd December 1928. A notice is being issued to the latter demanding payment of amount due to Government.

(*b*) Not yet.

(*c*) The hon. Member has not proposed the repeal of the section but has only proposed to amend it. His proposal is under examination.

II

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE GOVERNMENT MEMBERS FOR ANSWERING QUESTIONS ON CENTRAL SUBJECTS.

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I raise my point of order? There are subjects administered by the Government of Madras as agents to the Government of India. They are Central subjects."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" What are the subjects ? "

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I cannot give an exhaustive list. The subject that came up this morning was emigration which was a Central subject. This Government is administering the subject as their agent and they say they cannot answer any question as they are merely acting as the agents. I submit to you, Sir, that so long as they administer the subject whether as an agent or not they are bound to answer the questions when they are admitted to be in order by you."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" There is considerable difficulty involved in the point raised. I should like to discuss this with the hon. Member in my room."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Much obliged, Sir."

III

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

1. Copy of the report [a] called for with reference to the answer given to question No. 88 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 4th September 1928 regarding the transfer of the Guntur Sarishtadar.

2. Proceedings [b] of the 3rd to the 7th meetings of the Finance Committee for 1928–29 held from the 7th to the 11th January 1929.

IV

COMMITTEE FOR ENQUIRING INTO THE ECONOMIC CONDITION OF THE DISTRICTS OF KISTNA, GODAVARI EAST AND GODAVARI WEST.

12 noon. * The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I have to inform the House that, as a result of the voting for election of seven Members of this Council to the Committee for enquiring into the economic condition of the districts of Kistna, Godavari East and Godavari West, the following Members have been declared duly elected :—

1. Mr. D. Narayana Raju.
2. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
3. Mr. B. Venkataratnam.
4. Mr. K. V. R. Swami.
5. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.
6. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
7. Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi.

V

THE MADRAS SERVICES COMMISSION BILL, 1929.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I have also to inform the House that in respect of the Madras Services Commission Bill, which was referred to a Select Committee yesterday, I have appointed Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar as the Chairman of the Select Committee."

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[a] Printed as Appendix XIX at page 667 infra.
[b] Printed separately.

VI

A BILL FURTHER TO AMEND THE MADRAS CITY POLICE ACT, 1888.

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move that the Bill further to amend the Madras City Police Act, 1888, be referred to a Select Committee composed of the following Members—I will read the amended list of which notice was given yesterday :—

1. The hon. the Revenue Member.
2. The hon the Home Member.
3. The Advocate-General.
4. Mr. C. B Cunningham.
5. Diwan Bahadur G. Narayanaswami Chettiyar.
6. Mr. S. N. Dorai Raja.
7. Mr. F. E. James.
8. Mr. C. D. Appavu Chettiyar.
9. Mr. C. Gopala Menon.
10. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
11. Mr. Ramanath Goenka.
12. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapathi Mudaliyar.
13. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.
14. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
15. Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan.
16. Mr. C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar."

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"I second it, Sir."

The motion to refer the Bill to the Select Committee was put to the House and carried.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I appoint Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan as the Chairman of the Committee."

VII

THE ANDHRA UNIVERSITY ACT (AMENDMENT) BILLS.

The consideration of Bill No. 27 of 1927 of the Zamindar of Gollapalli, as amended by the Select Committee, was then resumed.

*Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"Mr. President, Sir, the proposed motion of my hon. Friend, the Zamindar of Gollapalli suggests that there should be freedom for the first-grade colleges, pass course alone, to be started anywhere in the Andhra desa. Hon. Members may remember that according to the Andhra University Act, only those first-grade colleges which were in existence at the date of the passing of the Act or should come into existence within five years from the date of the passing of the Act, would be recognized and no first-grade colleges should be started anywhere in the Andhra desa thereafter. Now, Sir, that we have all by a majority vote of this House decided the question of having a sort of a unitary type of university at Vizagapatam, and already about six districts have dropped out of the scheme of the Andhra University Act, the remaining six or seven districts, will be more than handicapped if the second-grade colleges now in existence are not permitted to be raised to the first-grade for pass courses. As I was pointing out to hon. Members of this House yesterday and the day before, Sir, education may have to be viewed from two aspects; one the commercial aspect and the other the cultural aspect. By having fixed the centre and

the headquarters at Vizagapatam for post-graduate and higher studies in technology and technical subjects, we have made ample provision in one corner of the Presidency for higher courses and I do not wish to criticise the action of this House, as I am very much interested to see that the reputation of this House is kept up. I would now urge most earnestly the other side of the educational value, namely, the commercial aspect. Those young men, whose lot in life will not enable them to spend much money over their education in going over all the way to Vizagapatam and whose circumstances in life will not permit them to undergo higher training there, may at least be helped by this House by accepting the motion of my hon. Friend, the Zamindar of Gollapalli. After all, in those five or six districts there may be only half a dozen second-grade colleges. If by a sort of compulsory time-limit they are not restricted from developing into first-grade colleges for pass course, they may in future be in a position to raise themselves into first-grade colleges. Recently, in Masulipatam there was one such college and another in Guntur and they wanted to raise them into first-grade colleges. If the motion is accepted, such facilities would be afforded to the districts which are somewhat handicapped by the Act. I therefore appeal to hon. Members of this House through you, Sir, that they would allow this motion to pass. After all, there may not be much valid objection from those that try to concentrate all honours and higher courses at one particular place. The only people that will not have any means for higher studies are the poor people who cannot afford money for the purpose. I hope the hon. Members and the hon. Minister will allow this Bill to pass."

* Mr. K. Koti Reddi :—" Mr. President, Sir, I oppose the motion. My hon. Friend would be surprised at my opposition now that the Ceded districts and Chittoor are out of the Andhra University area. I have been maintaining that it is not in the interests of higher education or on sound financial considerations, that colleges should be allowed to be multiplied, indiscriminately. It is much better that a large number of students are gathered together and study at one place rather than colleges springing up anywhere and everywhere. From the educational point of view I maintain that already there are enough colleges in the Northern Circars. If it were given to me I would even scrap some of the existing colleges and see that all the students gather at one place. I am not, however, against the existing colleges, but I am against the starting of first-grade colleges anywhere and everywhere. If there are special hardships in the case of a place like Bezwada, there may be some points in favour of Nellore also; we can consider them as special cases, but on principle I am against the starting of more first-grade colleges in the new university area."

* Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao :—" Mr. President, Sir, I rise to oppose this motion. I am sorry that after a great deal of discussion as to what type of university the Andhras should have and as to the concentration of studies in a single place, this motion should have been pressed. In the Northern Circars we have already five colleges at Vizianagram, Cocanada, Masulipatam, Guntur and the A.V.N. College at Vizagapatam. (Mr. P. Anjaneyulu: 'A.V.N. College is not a first-grade college.') There is time enough for it to become a first-grade college within the first five years after the university had been established. The question whether education should be imparted on the same lines as we have had all these tens of years has to be seriously considered. Even at the headquarters of the Andhra

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University I would suggest that there should be no development of the Arts and Science to the exclusion of technology. We have manufactured a large number of quill-drivers and the nemployment problem is staring us in the face. If only universities go about their business in right earnest there are a large number of subjects in which they can develop. The field is so vast for the study of technological subjects and until steps are taken to develop that side of university life, it is useless to think of first-grade colleges. It was pointed out by some friends that these first-grade colleges are required to help the poor students. I am sorry that any extension of the first-grade colleges will make the poor students only poorer still. We have got poverty enough and the present-day higher education is adding to the poverty of our poorer classes for this reason, that it is costly and does not help to earn a living. They have to sell their lands, pledge their properties, go to colleges and learn there, and after all come back to find that they are not required even in an elementary school on Rs. 25 a month. This is the fate of graduates that are manufactured in plenty in these Arts colleges and it is absolutely unnecessary at this stage to multiply these first-grade colleges. I am not enamoured of a first-grade college even for Bezwada. I am not enamoured of a first-grade college for Nellore. Anantapur has already a college and that is enough. I shall not be sorry if the Madanapalle college disappears. Therefore I am not enamoured of colleges. Special colleges can always be developed outside the headquarters. The Andhra University, I am sure, under the able guidance of the present Vice-Chancellor, will give Bezwada a chance of developing. I am sure Nellore also will be given a chance. To talk of Arts colleges in any further scheme of the Andhra University appears to me to be outside the pale of wise educational progress hereafter. The progress must be on the lines of putting our men on a sound basis with a capacity to earn their own livelihood with honour. That is the first consideration in India that must prevail when we are thinking of facilities for educational progress. It is all very well to talk of culture in big terms, but we have not had any development in technology."

Mr. P. Anjaneyulu :—" On a point of order, Sir, are hon. Members allowed to thump?" 12-15 p.m.

* The hon. the President :—" Probably it is done so that the front bench may not go to sleep!!"

* Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao :—" I thank you, Sir, for your ruling and also my hon. Friend for the point of order raised. The one consideration that must weigh with the Andhra University—I am specially drawing the attention of the expert the Vice-Chancellor—is the consideration of making the technological side a success. A good and strong science section and branches of learning like mining, like the leather trades industry and its technology, like the other technological subjects and studies, must form the nucleus of further development. Therefore I feel, Sir, that it is out of the question that we can support at this stage a motion for a general development of first-grade colleges all over the University area of the Andhra University."

* Mr. S. Satyamurti :—" Mr. President, it is with a heavy heart that I rise to intervene in this debate at this stage. The Andhra University has emerged in a shape which I think nobody wanted. What the future holds

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in store for it I do not know, but I only hope that the enthusiasm of the Andhras will triumph over all these difficulties and evolve a proper university. But let us examine the position exactly as it stands to-day. I am sure my two hon. Friends from Cuddapah and Anantapur do not realize that they are now exempt from the clutches of the Andhra University Act, if I may use that expression, so far as the colleges in the Ceded districts and Chittoor are concerned. I want to remind this hon. House that these areas have been exempted from the jurisdiction of the Andhra University. They therefore come *ipso facto* under the jurisdiction of the Madras University and there is no disqualification, or clause in the Act which prevents first-grade or even honours colleges growing up anywhere in that area. Therefore the Ceded districts have got ample scope for development now under the present law, as it stands. They can develop either first-grade colleges or even honours colleges in any one of these five districts—Chittoor, Cuddapah, Bellary, Anantapur and Kurnool. Therefore the question does not affect them so directly as it affects the coastal districts from Ganjam to Nellore.

" So far as those districts are concerned, what is the position? The Andhra University Act which was passed in 1925 finally and to which assent was given in 1926—which is the date from which the Act would have come into force—gives two more years to the Berhampur second-grade college and to the Guntur second-grade college and also to the second-grade college at Nellore to become first-grade colleges. Therefore, if they become first-grade colleges, the result will be that in these districts, i.e., Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari West, Godavari East, Kistna, Guntur and Nellore, the only two districts which will be penalized for ever from developing any first-grade college will be the West Godavari—if that can be termed a district which it is for revenue purposes—and probably Nellore also under certain contingencies. I understand that the hon. the Minister is willing to agree to suitable amendments allowing first-grade colleges to develop both at Bezwada and at Nellore. I do not know if I am anticipating his intentions correctly. But whatever it is, whether he agrees to give Bezwada or Nellore the right to develop first-grade colleges, I do not see why Berhampur should be prevented from developing into a first-grade college,—to satisfy whom or which idea I cannot understand. I can understand a teaching university; I can understand an affiliating university; but I cannot understand this middling specimen which is neither a teaching university nor an affiliating university. (Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao: 'Why not?') Because history has recorded its verdict against it. Vizagapatam is going to be a teaching university. Why should not Vizagapatam have a good first-grade college very near it, namely, at Berhampur? Why should not the Raja's college at Berhampur be allowed to develop itself into a first-grade college at any time if sufficient funds are forthcoming? Similarly, why should not the Maharaja of Venkatagiri's college at Nellore be allowed to develop into a first-grade college if it chooses? If my hon. Friend is in favour of Bezwada being allowed that privilege, probably as a consolation prize (hear, hear) for having deprived Bezwada of its headquarters and shattered its hopes of becoming a centre, it seems to me there is no academic reason why what Bezwada can get—Bezwada has not yet got even a second-grade college—should be denied to Berhampur and Nellore. The result would be this; whereas Bezwada may develop a first-grade college at any time, neither Berhampur nor Nellore after two years from now, nor any place in West

Godavari shall be allowed to develop a first-grade college, at any time. The first two districts, and also perhaps Guntur, having been allowed to develop first-grade colleges within the next two years under the Act, I would appeal to the hon. the Minister to consider the question from the point of view of sound educational advancement. I agree with my hon. Friend from one point of view that college education is a wasteful luxury. Then I would ask my Friend to introduce Bills repealing the Madras University Act, the Andhra University Act, and the Annamalai University Act, to give the go-by to all these Acts. To fight with an enthusiasm which was remarkable for Anantapur being made the sole headquarters and even the sole centre, and then at the same moment to say that Berhampur, West Godavari, Nellore and all these places should not be allowed even to develop first-grade colleges is just like saying that what is good for me is not good for you. It is like saying 'I want the Ceded districts to go on and develop, but the coastal districts should close all their colleges because there is not much use in higher education. What is good for me is not good for them.' But, Sir, it seems to me what is sauce for the goose is also sauce for the gander. I would appeal to the hon. the Minister also to take a large view of the question and deal with the matter satisfactorily. Why should he deprive two or three places of the chance of developing first-grade colleges? After all, these colleges will not become recognized first-grade colleges until they are affiliated to the Andhra University. . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—" I am afraid the hon. Member is anticipating. We do not know what the Minister is going to do hereafter."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—" I am merely asking, Sir, why the Andhra University should not be trusted to so regulate the growth and development of first-grade colleges within its area as not to lower the standards of efficiency or introduce the principle of unhealthy competition. In our rules, that is, the Madras University Rules—and I believe it is the same in the case of the Andhra University also—conditions of affiliation are very strict. Two of the important conditions are that the college must satisfy the highest standards of efficiency, and secondly that it ought not to be a rival to any other college in the vicinity. Therefore there are guarantees, by enforcing which these colleges will not be allowed to develop pell-mell. It seems to me that it will be a tragedy, if after having confined the Act to the coastal districts, after having allowed five districts to develop colleges of any type hitherto, after having allowed two districts to develop first-grade colleges in the next two years, it is now to be enacted by a vote of this House that hereafter no first-grade colleges shall grow anywhere else. On the other hand, my own looking into the future convinces me that Vizagapatam will sooner or later become a teaching and residential university of a unitary type. Even Ministers cannot destroy geographical facts. Vizagapatam is far too distant, and I am sure, whatever the Andhras may feel to-day, that very soon they will feel that Vizagapatam must be a teaching and residential university. Then for the various other districts you are bound to provide for first-grade colleges. If Berhampur, Nellore and all the other places want to develop first-grade colleges, owing to the distance of Vizagapatam, I for one fail to see why these places should not be allowed to have first-grade colleges. Who can say at what place the finest first-grade college may develop? From my experience of the Madras University I can say

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colleges spring up and develop in unexpected places, and colleges which were expected by people to develop owing to the importance of places did not develop to the extent anticipated. So, nobody can foresee now that it is only in a particular place where geographical and historical accidents had created colleges that efficiency could be guaranteed. I therefore very earnestly appeal to the House to accept this Bill."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" Mr. President, it is very unfortunate that this Bill has come up to-day. Yesterday we had some results with regard to university matters and very many speeches were made. I suspect that we are unwittingly influenced by what had happened yesterday. So far as my hon. Friend Mr. Koti Reddi is concerned, there was never any change of attitude on any matter. I have been seeing him for the last two years and I can say that there is no change. But so far as my Friend, Mr. Harisarvottama Rao, is concerned, though he may protest very much, I am sure he is influenced by the vote that had taken place yesterday. Otherwise he would not have spoken in the strain in which he has spoken to-day. What he wants is this : no higher education at all anywhere, not even at Vizagapatam ; close up the colleges that are existing and do not set up any more colleges at all, only develop technological institutions at Vizagapatam. That would seem to me to be, if my Friend will excuse me, acting in a revengeful spirit. (Mr. Harisarvottama Rao: 'No.') We have consented hitherto to have more than one centre—some were of opinion that three centres were necessary. Till yesterday we intended to develop arts and sciences. What mighty change has taken place to-day that we should all of a sudden change our minds and say, 'no scientific education or education in arts anywhere except technical and technological education and science at Vizagapatam'? Now we must take things as they have happened. We should not be perturbed by certain happenings which we may not like. It would be better if we quietly sit down and work up on the basis settled by this House instead of wasting our time any further as we have been doing for the last two or three years. If my hon. Friends who are so minded want another centre or university somewhere, the matter may be considered and brought up before the Council later on. So far as colleges are concerned it has been said in the Select Committee with one voice that people should be permitted to have first-grade colleges anywhere and everywhere. There was one unanimous statement, so far as I can remember, made in the Select Committee, so far as the pass courses are concerned, that by passing this amendment we would only be able to enable certain people who can afford to start these colleges to do so, not that we are going to start colleges anywhere and everywhere because there won't be funds enough to start these colleges. The idea since 1925 was to start these colleges at stated centres so that they may have the benefit of professors dealing with higher courses and other privileges. But in a poor country like this it is not very easy for people to send their boys far away from their places and to educate them in a residential university which is always very very costly. It is only rich people that can do it, but poor people must be satisfied with pass courses and ordinary classes. The fate of this amendment would depend upon the view that the hon. the Chief Minister will take. In consideration of the view expressed in the Select Committee, in view of what had happened yesterday, the chief thing being that we have fixed the university now at a corner place, it is just that every place

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if so minded should be able to start first-grade colleges with private funds and, if the Government can help it, with Government funds also. That would remove to a large extent the dissatisfaction that was caused by having a single centre for the university. There is also another point to be considered. My hon. Friends from the Ceded districts should not think that since they have got themselves out of the Andhra University area they need not do anything to help other colleges. If the Anantapur or Madanapalle college or both were to be abolished, then they would understand what the result would be. These are not days for saying that all higher education should cease. Even in other provinces and countries, including the Western countries, where there is no scope for employment in the public services, the value of higher education is realized more and more in these days. Hence it is no good saying 'there is no use of higher education any longer, because we cannot get Government employment.' In fact, that ought not to be our criterion in supporting higher education. So I request the hon. the Chief Minister—I know he would decide the fate of this amendment by the aid of the votes, of which he is very sure to-day (laughter)—to help us in this matter and really consider what is stated in the Select Committee by so many witnesses that were examined. There was not much of a dissenting voice at all. Under these circumstances I request hon. Members of this House to support this motion moved by my hon. Friend the Zamindar of Gollapalli." 12-30. p.m.

Mr. S. Venkiah then spoke in Telugu.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is 'that the Bill as amended by the Select Committee be taken into consideration'."

The motion was put to vote and carried.

Clause 1.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Clause 1 is for the consideration of the House."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. President, I propose that the following verbal amendment be made :—

" *In line 2, for the figures* '1927' substitute *the figures* '1929'."

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 2.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Clause 2 is for the consideration of the House."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" Sir, I beg to move that the following be substituted for clause 2 :—

' 2. *In sub-section* (3) *of section* 6 *of the Andhra University Act,* 1925 (*hereinafter referred to as the said Act*), *add at the end of the following proviso, namely* :—

' *Provided that the prohibition relating to the establishment or affiliation of first-grade colleges mentioned in this sub-section shall not apply to the town of Bezwada.*' "

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" I second it."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The amendment of Mr. Kaleswara Rao is for the consideration of the House."

* Mr. B RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—" I beg to move that in Mr. Kaleswara Rao's amendment to clause 2, at the end of the proviso *for* the word 'town', the word 'towns' be substituted and after 'Bezwada' the words 'and Nellore' be inserted.

" Sir, I move this to give ample opportunity for the college at Nellore to develop into a first-grade college. Though we are confident that it would be developed into a first-grade college within the prescribed time, by the munificence of the Maharaja of Venkatagiri, I am not in favour of throwing any difficulty in the way of the Maharaja or the authorities concerned in taking their own time in raising the college into a first-grade one. I want to see that if for any reasons the college is not developed into a first-grade college within the prescribed time, the public of Nellore should not suffer on account of it. There are eight high schools in the district and only one second-grade college, and if the Act is so framed as to disable the members of the committee or the college authorities from converting it into a first-grade college at least in due course of time it will be working great hardship on the people of Nellore. With these few words I move the amendment."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATHI RAJU :—" I second it."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Sir, at first I had no intention to intervene in this debate, but after listening to the proposals put forward, I thought it will not be right if I remained silent. I considered very carefully the amendments, and personally I am of opinion that it will be better if no colleges outside the centre arise. Situated as we are, schemes for different districts are put forward in the Legislative Council and I feel great difficulty in coming to a decision. If really first-grade colleges are to be opened elsewhere, I do not see any reason why they should not be opened in Berhampur and Parlakimedi. I think the original Bill of my hon. Friend the Zamindar of Gollapalli is better. (' Hear, hear.') I do not see why the colleges at Berhampur and Parlakimedi should lose the chance of becoming first-grade colleges. (' Hear, hear.') Only a few moments ago I was asking the Vice-Chancellor about this and what he thought about first-grade colleges outside the centre but he kept silent. If really we are going to achieve concentration of which I am most sanguine because of the opinion of the present Vice-Chancellor, I am afraid the same consideration that applies to the Senate does not apply to the Legislative Council. I therefore think it will be better to carry the original clause without any amendment." (Hear, hear.)

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" I am surprised at the attitude of the hon. the Minister for Education. He is now magnanimous enough to consider the claims of the several districts separately in gross violation of his own prime educational policy. When I said that we do not want first-grade colleges any further, I did not mean that there should be no general culture at all provided for."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I want to suggest one thing. From the speech made, I understand, that the movers of the amendments are willing to withdraw the amendments. When the amendments are withdrawn the main clause alone remains for the consideration of the House.

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"Having regard to the speech of the hon. the Minister for Education, is the hon. Member Mr. Ramachandra Reddi willing to withdraw his amendment?"

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—"Yes, I withdraw."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"I withdraw my amendment."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Have the hon. members leave of the House to withdraw their amendments."

The House signified its assent and the amendments were withdrawn.

The hon. the PREIDENT:—"Clause 2 is for the consideration of the House."

12-45 p.m.

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"I was saying that I was not opposed to the general culture as such, but I was opposed to the extension of the first-grade colleges in the area of the Andhra University Act. I was saying that we have sufficient provision made hitherto for arts colleges and any further provision should cease. You remember, Sir when competing claims were set up between Bezwada and Rajhamundry, it was vehemently held on the floor of this House that Rajahmundry is within 100 miles of Bezwada and therefore Bezwada did not require a separate institution or college. Equally does this argument hold with reference to Vizagapatam. With regard to Bezwada itself, now there is a college already at Masulipatam, there is a college at Guntur, and the distance between the two is less than 100 miles. Therefore the provision of a college at Masulipatam and the provision of a college at Guntur must be sufficient for the local needs of these areas. In a similar manner, if you take Nellore, there are colleges further down, in Madras. There is a college at Rajahmundry to which the Nellore students can easily go. There is a college at Anantapur again. Therefore I do not think that there is any need for the establishment of a first-grade college at Nellore. And at other centres there is much less need. I said very definitely that if there should be a proposal to locate a college in my own place I am not prepared for it. There has been a superfluity of arts colleges, there has been plenty of arts education, and there are facilities enough for future needs. Under these circumstances, the extension of first-grade colleges is wrong in principle. The hon. the Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University has always held that the extension into further fields of arts colleges is wrong in principle, and the hon. the Chief Minister was prepared to concede that it was wrong in principle. I cannot understand why he is so anxious to placate a certain side of the House and in order to do that, extend the general principle. He never allowed larger interests to be considered on the floor of this House when the Andhra University Act was being considered in its wider sphere, but on the other hand he desperately set his views against arguments which were based on the national existence of the Andhra desa, as a single unit. And now, for him to come forward and magnanimously accept this position and this educational principle which he never accepted before is a great surprise to me. I am sorry that he has been blundering at every stage in these matters; and let him not commit another blunder. If he has been strong in any directions let him be strong in this direction also. I know I may be inconvenient to certain friends. I know, Sir, that certain friends may be feeling that I am speaking in this strain because I have lost the proposition of mine that the Andhra University should be taken to

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Anantapur. I am not a fighter of that kind at all. I take defeat as well and as readily as victory. That it is so I proved yesterday. Even to-day I am prepared to take a similar attitude. If a particular part was very backward in education and required special concession so that it may have the preliminary culture necessary in the area, I could understand it. But there districts now included in the area of the Andhra University have been very progressive, they have already sufficient facilities, they have already a number of colleges, they have produced a large number of graduates and are producing every year large numbers; all these facilities are there already. And in order to satisfy a mere local sentiment, a mere local desire that Bezwada shall have a college or Nellore shall have a college in order to satisfy the desire of the friends of the hon. the Education Minister or those who are likely to back him up in his career as a Minister, he is going out of the way and has taken a wrong position. He ought to take courage in both hands and come forward and oppose this motion. He should not allow first-grade colleges to spring up any further. Whatever provision he should make hereafter must be in a more progressive direction. It is easy to establish arts colleges, the Government does not require very much money for it. But when the Government has to finance more progressive branches of university education and when the Government has to finance technological studies also, it is very difficult for them to find finance. If the hon. the Minister is allowing this particular provision to be passed to-day, it must be for this reason. He wants to please the Andhra desa by giving it liberty to start arts colleges and reduce all provision for more costly education of a technological character. I am doubtful whether with the scheme of extension of arts colleges, with the scheme of the competing claims of different colleges, he will ever be able to do the needful to the technological section that must be established at Vizagapatam and for which Vizagapatam is best fitted. I feel therefore that as long as the Chief Minister feels that what he is doing is not correct, he must stand against it. It is no good using his power on the wrong side, though, of course, he has not scrupled to use it on so many occasions on the wrong side. I make this last appeal to him, that the Andhra desa, having been deprived of the advantage of remaining together in one University, shall not be deprived of having the best culture that it can get, in order to satisfy local sentiment. We have discarded local sentiment, we have made up our minds to establish a first-grade university of our own; and to establish that first-grade university, it is essential, according to the experts and the Education Minister himself, that first-grade colleges shall not further be increased. So, I feel, Sir, that this motion should not be accepted."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that clause 2 shall stand part of the Bill."

The motion was put and carried.

Clause 3

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that clause 3 shall stand part of the Bill."

The motion was carried.

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Clause 4

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that clause 4 shall stand part of the Bill."

The motion was carried.

The preamble was put and carried and added to the Bill.

The Zamindar of GOLLAPALLI :—" I move that the Bill as amended be passed into law."

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" I second it."

The motion was carried and the Bill was passed into law.

*The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Messrs Kaleswara Rao, Obi Reddi, Koti Reddi and the Zamindar of Mirzapuram cannot move the motions regarding their Bills. Lest any hon. Member should entertain the view that these Bills can be proceeded with in the next session, I may point out that if the Bills already passed become laws, those Bills cannot be continued, because they can be brought forward only as amendments to the new laws that would then have come into force. If they want to move them again in the Council, they must resort to new Bills."

VIII

THE MIRZAPURAM AND PEDAGONNUR IMPARTIBLE ESTATES BILL.

* Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—" I move, Sir, that the Bill to declare the Mirzapuram and Pedagonnur estates to be impartible be taken into consideration.

" In moving the Bill, I wish to make a few remarks."

At this stage of the House adjourned for lunch (1 p.m.).

After lunch (3 p.m.)

* Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—" I beg to move that items 2 to 4 on the Agenda be postponed till the item 5—my amendment to the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act is disposed of. Sir, it is a very necessary legislation, an urgent and humane measure, and a demand for this legislation has been going on in the country for the last 60 or 70 years. I am afraid that there is no chance of my Bill being reached to-day if the other items are taken up first for discussion. So I appeal to the House to dispose of my Bill first."

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" I second it."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" Only one word, Sir. Looking to the importance of this Bill and looking also that for the past so many years this House has not brought in any social legislation, I heartily support the Bill."

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—" I have already moved my Bill and I think it ought to be gone through "

Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" I consider that Mr. Ramachandra Reddi's Bill having been moved, it is desirable that it should be disposed of first and then we take up this Hindu Religious Endowments Bill I only appeal to the Deputy President to wait for a few minutes more."

* Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* on 11th December 1928 as Bill No. 19 of 1928.

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The motion for adjournment was put to the vote and carried and a poll was demanded and the House divided thus :—

Ayes.

1. Dr. (Mrs.) Muthulakshmi Reddi.
2. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai.
3. Mr. P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
4. ,, V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
5. ,, F. E. James.
6. ,, H. F. P. Hearson.
7. ,, V. Ramjee Rao.
8. ,, Sami Venkatachellam Chetti.
9. ,, S. Satyamurti.
10. ,, P. Anjaneyulu.
11. ,, P. C. Venkatapathi Raju.
12. ,, J. A. Saldanha.
13. ,, Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib.
14. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
15. Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
16. ,, K. V. R. Swami.
17. ,, D. Narayana Raju.
18. ,, K. Uppi Sahib.
19. ,, K. R. Karant.
20. ,, C. Ramasomayajulu.
21. ,, Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib.
22. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo.
23. Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
24. ,, K. Koti Reddi.
25. ,, L. K. Tulasiram.
26. ,, C. Marudavanam Pillai.
27. ,, C. Venkatrangam Nayudu.
28. ,, B. Venkatratnam.

Noes.

1. Mr. J. Kuppuswami.
2. ,, T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
3. ,, W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar.
4. ,, G. R. Premayya.
5. Zamindar of Gollapalli.
6. Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi.
7. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.
8. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.
9. Mr. P. T. Rajan.
10. ,, T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.
11. Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar.
12. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur.
13. Mr. Khadir Mohidin Sahib.
14. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.
15. Khan Sahib T. M. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur.
16. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.
17. Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. Murugappa Chettiyar.
18. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi.
19. Zamindar of Mirzapurum.
20. Kumararaja of Venkatagiri.

Ayes 28 Noes 20

The motion was carried.

IX

A BILL TO FURTHER AMEND THE MADRAS HINDU RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1926.

Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—" I am very thankful to the House for their generosity and kindness in having permitted me to move my Bill. I beg to present the report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill to further amend the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1926, and move that the Bill as amended by the Select Committee be taken into consideration.

" As the report of the Select Committee has been circulated to the hon. Members of the House and as the time at my disposal is very short, I do not want to waste the time of the Council by making a speech. I therefore move that the Bill as amended by the Select Committee be taken into consideration."

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" I second it."

The motion was put to the vote and carried.

Clause 1 of the Bill was put, passed and added to the Bill.

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Clause 2.

Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—" I move that in line 2 *for* the word ' Section ' *substitute* the word ' section '."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

Sub-clause (1).

Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—" I beg to move that the following be substituted for sub-clause ' 44 (A) (1)' found in the Bill as amended by the Select Committee :—

" For *sub-clause* (1), substitute *the following sub-clause* :—

' (1) (*a*) (i) *Where the remuneration for any service to be performed by a devadasi in a temple consists of lands granted or continued in respect of, or annexed to, such service by the Government, the Local Government shall enfranchise the said lands from the condition of service, by the imposition of quit-rent* ;

(ii) *Where the remuneration for such service consists of an assignment of land revenue so granted or continued, the Local Government shall enfranchise such assignment of revenue from the condition of service* :

Provided that where, at the time when proceedings are taken under this sub-section, the devadasi is herself the owner of the lands in respect of which the assignment of revenue has been made, enfranchisement shall be effected and quit-rent imposed in the manner laid down in sub-clause (i) ;

(iii) *Where the remuneration for such service consists in part of lands and in part of an assignment of land revenue, enfranchisement of the lands shall be effected in the manner laid down in sub-clause* (i) *and of the assignment of land revenue in the manner laid down in sub-clause* (ii) ;

Explanation.

For the purposes of this clause, a grant shall be deemed to consist of an assignment of land revenue in all cases in which the devadasi herself is not, at the time specified in the proviso to sub-clause (ii), *the owner of the lands in question.*

(*b*) *Enfranchisement under clause* (*a*) *shall be effected in accordance with such rules as the Local Government may make in this behalf and shall take effect as and from such date as the Local Government may fix*'."

Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" I second it."

The amendment was carried.

Sub-clause (2)

Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—" I beg to move that sub-clause (2) be amended as follows :—

'*In line* (3) for *the figure* " (i) " substitute *the figure* " (1) " ;

for *the word* " *Government* " *in both the places where it occurs* substitute *the words* " *Local Government* " ;

between the word " *lands* " *and the words* " *in question* " insert *the words* " *or the produce* " ;

for *the words* " *determine the rent* " substitute *the words* " *by an order determine the amount of rent* " ;

omit *the words* " *each of the following considerations, viz.,* " ;

Item (*a*)—

For *the word* " *The* " substitute *the word* " *the* " ;

For *the word* " *land* " substitute *the word* " *lands* " ;

and after the word " *villages* " *at the end* add *the word* " *and* " .

Last paragraph—

For *the word* " *such* " substitute *the word* " *Such* ".' "

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI :—" I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

3-15 p.m. * Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" Sir, I beg to move—

'Omit *lines* 10 *to* 15, *namely*, " *each of the following considerations, viz.*, . . . *of the lands* " *and* substitute *the words* " *the rules regulating the assessment of putta lands in the ryotwari tracts* ".'

" In moving this amendment I beg to bring to the notice of the House the necessity for fixing a certain policy by which these resumed lands are to be governed. These devadasis are charged with the duty of performing certain functions in the temples. The Bill proposes to do away with those duties, enfranchise those inam lands and fixes rent. I beg to propose that this fixation of rent should be determined by certain rules. The Bill proposes that the rent payable by the holders of such inams shall be rent payable by the tenants for lands of a similar description with similar advantage in the same village or neighbouring villages. Sir, this is practically applying section 40 of the Estates Land Act which has given rise to innumerable difficulties and various case laws on the subject. In the first place the term 'similar description' is a very vague term and is capable of immense mischief. The term 'similar advantages' is also equally vague and mischievous. These inam lands could be found in ryotwari tracts as also in zamindari tracts. I think it is very desirable that these resumed inams should be assessed according to the rules of assessment laid down for the assessment of land revenue in ryotwari tracts. This is a well-known practice throughout the province and would not lead to any difficulty. I therefore propose that this amendment may be accepted by the House."

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" I second it."

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Mr. President, Sir, the amendment moved refers to a portion of the Act which refers to lands granted by private owners. Rules regarding ryotwari tracts do not seem to apply to the lands in question."

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* Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"In this clause we are considering two classes of lands—lands which are ryotwari and lands granted by zamindars and private proprietors. In the case of lands granted by Government quit-rent is levied. In the case of lands granted by private persons the provisions of the Estates Land Act cannot be applied in whole. In the first clause we have provided that the rents payable by such lands as are enfranchised shall be what is paid for similar lands in the neighbouring villages In the second clause we have provided that if any lands have been improved, those improvements should be taken into consideration. My friend's amendment would introduce a lot of uncertainty. I think that there is no necessity to amend the clause. It will work all right as it stands."

The amendment was put and lost.

* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—"I beg to move—

'*Omit lines* 10 *to* 15, *namely*, "*each of the following considerations viz.,* . . . *of the lands*" *and* substitute *the words* "*the provisions of Estates Land Act of* 1908 *regarding the preparation of record-of-rights and settlement of rents under Chapter XI*".'

"In moving this amendment I have to point out that certain record-of-rights is necessary for the resumed lands. In the first place you have no rules regulating assessment of rent. New rules will have to be published by Government laying down the methods of assessment, etc It is also necessary to have a record-of-rights for these lands. I will illustrate my point. There will be some difficulty regarding water-rights that these lands now enjoy. Suppose there is a tank owned by a landholder and these resumed lands in question were getting their supply of water from the zamin tank. If you do not record the rights of the resumed inam I think it will lead to a lot of inconvenience and litigation afterwards when these devadasis go to claim water for the resumed inam lands. To avoid all this I think it is very desirable that these resumed lands should be brought under the provisions of Chapter XI of the Estates Land Act where you find clear provisions for recording the various rights that ought to be recorded. My amendment will not only avoid litigation, but will also save the poor devadasis from the ruin. I think this will commend itself to my hon. Friend from Chittoor who knows much more than myself the difficulties of the operations of this provision. I request the House to pass this."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—"I second it."

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"Sir, the clause clearly lays down the provisions by which the rent should be fixed. The proposal that here should be a record-of-rights and settlement of rent is not at all necessary. The preparation of record-of-rights in a few isolated pieces of lands in an estate seems to be not in accordance with the spirit of the Estates Land Act. The Bill lays down the considerations under which the rent should be fixed. That seems to be amply sufficient. I therefore submit that the House need not accept this amendment."

Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"I am sorry I cannot agree with the hon. Mover in this amendment also. As the Leader of the House has stated the preparation of record-of-rights for isolated plots of land in an estate is not right, I do not think we should accept this amendment."

The amendment was put and lost.

Sub-clause (2) as amended was put and carried.

Sub-clause (3).

Dr. (Mrs). S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—" I beg to move—

'*After the words* " *The amount* " insert *the words* " *of rent* ",

for " *Sub-section* (2) " *in the first place where it occurs*, substitute " *sub-section* (2) ",

for " *sub-section* (2) " *in the second place where it occurs*, substitute *the words* " *the said sub-section*," *and*

for the words and figure " *passed under sub-section* (2) " substitute *the words and figure* " *fixing the amount of rent under sub-section* (2)".' "

3–30 p.m. Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" I second the amendment."

The amendment was put and carried.

The sub-clause, as amended, was put and carried.

Sub-clause (4).

Dr. (Mrs). S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—" I beg to move—

'*After the words* " *lands* " insert *the words* " *or produce* " *and for the* '*word enfranchised*' substitute *the word* " *freed* ".' "

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

The sub-clause, as amended, was put and carried.

Sub-clause (5).

Dr. (Mrs). S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—" I move—

" *Substitute* the following *for* sub-clause (5) :—

" *No devadasi who is bound to render any service in a temple by reason of any grant of land or assignment of land revenue or melvaram of land in her favour, shall be allowed to perform such service in such temple on and from the date on which the land in question shall have been enfranchised or freed from the condition of service in the manner hereinbefore provided.*" '

" Sir, I move this amendment in conformity with the resolution which I have moved in this House to which I had the unanimous support of the House and also in consonance with the Statement of Objects and Reasons annexed to my Bill.

" This Bill, as it stands now, I feel, Sir, is not comprehensive enough, because we leave the option or choice now to these women who have been brought up or rather nurtured under unhealthy notions of religion, and who have been taught to look upon prostitution as their caste-duty or dharma. Hence we cannot expect them to take full advantage of this measure ; unless the educated section of the Hindu community enforces its will upon these backward people, we cannot expect them to give up their centuries' old practices. So, Sir, it is to put down or eradicate the pernicious custom of dedicating young girls to an immoral vicious life under the cloak of religion that this amendment has been tabled. You are all fully aware of the condition prevailing here and it does not need any more aguments from me. Whatever might have been the original intention underlying dedication, now

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dedication has become identical with an evil profession and it has grown to the extent of purchasing and adopting young innocent children and training them to an immoral life at an age when they cannot very well see the future before them.

"I think it is high time that we who are aspiring to a higher and freer life should put down this iniquity going on in the name of religion, tradition and custom. We, the Hindus, who have before us such noble ideals of chastity, purity and devotion between husband and wife as exemplified in the lives of Rama and Sita, Nala and Damayanthi, should encourage immorality through our temples is neither consistent with our past culture nor with our present desire to lead a healthy and happy life. Some interpret that this legislation aims at persecuting honest people who desire to perform religious service in our temples; but my intention, as you all know, is far from it. I only want to dissociate our religion from immorality, because I feel most strongly that the State or religion should guard the morality of the people, should improve the moral tone of the society, not by any means whatsoever regulate and tolerate, and above all, license, and what is much more worse, sanctify vice. My sole object is to create a holier and purer atmosphere in our holy temples and thus remove the blot on the Hindu religion that the temples by allowing dedication encourage immorality in our men and women. In every civilized community, the Church of God denotes all that is high and noble. Why do people resort to temples? The poor mortals resort to the temples to learn piety, devotion and purity."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question here is to substitute the existing clause which makes service optional by means of a clause which prevents service and is thus compulsory in character. The hon. Member will be quite in order to explain the clause as it is in the Bill and the effect of the proposed clause. I do not think the hon. Member will be in order to develop the arguments regarding the necessity of enfranchisement I request the hon. Member to confine her remarks to the question of making this compulsory provision in the place of the existing optional provision."

* Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—"I want the word 'allowed' to be substituted for 'required.' We must give power either to the trustees or to the Government to prohibit them from doing service; otherwise my fear is that even though they are given lands or pay free of any obligation of service, still a few may persist in their old habits. They may be allowed in temples to worship as other Hindus, but not to sing and dance. Although we provide them with the above facilities, we may not be achieving our object. That is why I am moving this amendment."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"Mr. President, I have pleasure in seconding this motion though I am not oblivious to the implications involved in this substitution. No doubt, Sir, it is very hard to be encroaching upon the individual liberty of the thousands of this province. I know, Sir, morality is not always achieved by legislation and other factors have to be brought into being If we give the option to these devadasis, we shall have given them all lands and the freedom to have their own way of doing things as before. Therefore if the House is in a disposition to give effect to this, I do not agree with the reasonings of the hon Mover—there must be some drastic action like this so that the present generation may be saved? In seconding this motion in the interests of the very persons for whom we have to legislate I am obliged to point out in this connexion . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I do not think there is any qualified seconding."

* Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" I am giving out why I am seconding and I second."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I wish to raise a point of order for you with reference to this amendment. Apart from the merits, on which I do not say anything now, the hon. Member wanted to introduce a Bill substantially containing the provision in this amendment, where she wanted this word allowed. She sought the sanction of His Excellency the Viceroy. I understand that the Governor-General has given his sanction for the introduction. But that was a separate Bill altogether and that Bill has not been introduced. And as far as I remember my friends in the Select Committee will bear me out in this that the matter was not discussed in the Select Committee."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" What is the provision of the Government of India Act under which this sanction is given ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Section 80-A (3). The local legislature of any Province may not make or take into consideration without the previous sanction of the Governor-General any law. It deals with Bill only and not amendment."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Under what provision can Government preclude a Bill or an amendment ? It is very dangerous for the Government to press that point."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" That is why I raise that point and leave it to you."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I do not think I will be justified in putting the narrow interpretation on the word ' any law '. It means a Bill or amendment. That is the basis on which hitherto we have been proceeding. Therefore I do not think that the hon. the Law Member will continue to hold the view that further sanction is necessary, after the difficulty I have pointed out."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Mr. President, Sir, it is always difficult to intervene in a debate of this kind without being open to the charge of supporting the perpetuation of an institution which is sought to be removed by legislation. This amendment of my friend is so radical and is likely to affect the property and personal rights of so many people to a large extent, that I take the risk of being misunderstood, and enter my emphatic protest against the House being called upon to accept this amendment at this stage. My hon. Friends who were in the Select Committee will remember that although a nebulous suggestion was made, the general feeling was that we cannot do this. I am sure I have been taken by surprise. I shall proceed to state my reasons against it. May I point out, if I may say so respectfully, the absurdity of the clause as it stands ?

3-45 p.m. " According to the amendment, a devadasi can perform service in every other temple and not in her particular temple. Even if this amendment is accepted, the result will be that a devadasi of the Sri Ranganathaswami temple can perform service in the Sri Parthasarathiswami temple, whereas the devadasi of the Sri Parthasarathiswami temple cannot perform service in

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the Sri Parthasarathi temple. This amendment cannot secure the objects of this legislation and it seems to me that we cannot really allow this ill-considered drafting in respect of this piece of legislation. It will not achieve the object you have got in view.

"There is another and a more fundamental objection. I have no objection if this House had given a fair opportunity to the public of this province affected by this amendment, and, after considering all sides of the question, decided in the best interests of our society. It is but right and proper that we should, if public opinion favours it, even at the risk of pains and penalties, prevent such service in temples. But I merely point out the dangers, and I mean no offence to anybody. There is a school of thought which preaches openly that Brahmans ought not to be archakas in temples. Of course, it will be good if everybody goes to the temple and worships the idol as you do in the Viswesvara temple in Benares. That may be right or that may be wrong; but is this House going to say to-morrow that no Brahman shall be allowed to be an archaka in any temple and people should be allowed to go to the temple and worship the God as they please? I submit that there are two views possible on this question. I myself do not see why we should not be allowed to go and worship the God as we please, but this legislature, being constituted as it is, will it be justified in overriding public feeling and deciding the fundamental question of what people consider sacred things, without at least giving them proper facilities to consider the question calmly and carefully? I therefore appeal to the hon. the Deputy President, in view of the success she has had in having brought forward this Bill over other Bills and in having the substantial clauses which she wanted originally got accepted by this House, to consider whether she should not be in favour of introducing a separate Bill later on, and to withdraw the present amendment, considering all aspects of the question.

"One more point, Mr. President. Unless you prescribe pains and penalties, it will be *brutum fulmen* to legislate that no one shall be prevented from doing the service. The Bill does nothing of the sort. I do not think the legislature ought to effect this piece of legislation without enforcing sanctions. For all these three reasons, namely, that the matter has not been sufficiently discussed; secondly that the wording of it will produce the reverse of what the Mover wants by allowing devadasis to perform duties in all temples except the particular temple where they may have been enfranchised; and also because there is no sanction by which these things can be enforced, I appeal to her to withdraw the amendment. If she does not do so, I beg of the House to reject the amendment."

* Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"I also think that this is not relevant to the Bill under consideration. I don't think that we need resolve upon the question whether devadasis ought or ought not to be allowed to perform service in any temple. That question is not at all really relevant to the original Bill as passed by the Select Committee. It is enough that there is no obligation on the devadasis to perform the services after the lands are resumed. I therefore appeal to the hon. Mover not to press this amendment."

Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—"I will abide by the opinion of the House and bring in another Bill. I will now withdraw this amendment."

The amendment was by leave of the House withdrawn.

Sub-clause (5).

Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—"I move the following amendment :—

'*For the words "such land being enfranchised" substitute the words "such land assignment or produce being enfranchised or freed, as the case may be."*' "

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI :—"I second the amendment."

The amendment was put to the House and carried.

Sub-clause (6).

Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—"I move the following amendment in clause 2, sub-clause (6) :—

'*For the words and figures "on which the quit-rent as provided for under sub-section* (1) *or the rent as provided for under sub-section* (2) *or sub-section* (3) *has been fixed" substitute the words "or assignment of land revenue or produce derived from land, as the case may be."*' "

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI :—"I second it, Sir."

The amendment was put to the House and carried.

Sub-clause (7).

Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—"I move that the following be substituted for sub-clause (7) of clause 2 :—

'(7) (*a*) *The quit-rent imposed under sub-section* (1) *shall be payable to the temple concerned.*

(*b*) *The assignment of land revenue enfranchised under sub-section* (1) *or the rent fixed under sub-sections* (2) *and* (3) *as the case may be shall be payable to the devadasi concerned during her lifetime and after her death to the temple concerned.*' "

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI :—"I second it, Sir."

The amendment was put to the House and carried.

Sub-clause (8).

*Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—"I move the following amendment to clause 2, sub-clause (8) :—

'*For the words "is dedicated to" substitute the words "has to dance or sing or do any other similar service in"*'.

"The necessity for this amendment is this. In the northern districts, there is no such thing as dedication to the temple. This definition has to be widened so as to cover all the unfortunate girls who have to go to do service in return for the enjoyment of the lands attached to the temple. As it is, the benefit of this Act would not be available to the devadasis in the northern districts. Of course the whole object of this Bill is that a certain class of females should be freed from doing certain degrading service. Whether they are dedicated to the temples or not, these people are obliged to do dancing and singing in temples. Otherwise they could not enjoy these lands. The

scope of the Act is to do away with the degrading service of these devadasis, and not merely to do away with the dedication to the temple. The main purpose is that the girls should not be obliged to do dancing in temples and the enjoyment of the lands should be freed from any such obligation. To give the benefit of this Act to the devadasis in northern districts, I move this amendment."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I second the amendment."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I see some difficulty in this matter. My own position is there is no need to define the word at all. It is a well-known word and I think that class is well known and can be easily distinguished. Moreover, as regards my hon. Friend's amendment, I have one difficulty: 'For the purpose of this section, "devadasi" shall mean any Hindu unmarried female who is dedicated to a temple.' Now Mr. Narayana Raju wants to substitute the words 'who has to dance or sing or do any other similar service in' for the words 'is dedicated to'. This amendment may bring within its scope even honest unmarried girls or women who may be sweepers of the temple or who may have some lands given to them for singing tevarams or stothrapatams in temples and who may have no immorality attached to them either in fact or in theory. Therefore I would either suggest that the definition be left as it is, or that the definition be deleted altogether.

"Moreover, hon. Members will notice what is stated in both the preamble as well as the report of the Select Committee. The preamble says 'Whereas it is expedient to put an end to the present practice of dedication of young girls as devadasis for service in Hindu temples . . .' As also in the Select Committee report, you will find the first sentence of paragraph 4, the object of the Bill is to discourage the dedication of girls as devadasis for service in Hindu temples by freeing the lands, if any, held by them for such service from the condition of service and making them the owners thereof, and thereby removing an important inducement for the perpetuation of the system of dedication.'

"One of the main objects of this Bill as I conceive it is that our temples ought not to have lands attached to them as service inams for the performance of this service. That object can be secured by either leaving out the definition clause altogether, or leaving out this amendment because the definition itself simply says 'any Hindu unmarried female who is dedicated to a temple'. Therefore I would suggest that the acceptance of the amendment may lead certainly to ambiguous, and possibly to mischievous, consequences. So far as the object of the mover is concerned, it will be amply secured by leaving sub-section (8) as it is, because it covers the case of any Hindu unmarried female who is dedicated to a temple. And then this clause says, 'where the remuneration for any *service* to be performed by any devadasi in a temple, etc.', so that the object of the mover is secured. And as I said already, and I shall repeat it before I sit down, it is quite possible that if you widen a definition like this even innocent people will be brought within the mischief of the Bill, which I know is not the intention of the hon. Mover or any other hon. Member of this House. I therefore beg of the House not to accept the amendment, and also appeal to the mover of the amendment to withdraw it."

4 p.m.

* Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—" Mr. President, Sir, if the object of the Bill is to put an end to the practice of dancing and singing by devadasis in the temples in Southern India, and if this amendment were to be rejected, I do not think, Sir, the Bill as it stands would be applicable to both the Northern Circars as well as the Ceded districts. I do not know, so far as I remember, whether there is this institution of the dedication of devadasis to our temples at all. That ceremony of dedication to the temples seems to be a ceremony which is not performed in our districts. So, whatever consequences that my friend, the Member for the University, fears as a result of allowing this amendment, I am for the amendment as I do not believe that such consequences will follow. I hope this amendment will be accepted by the House or else the purpose for which this Bill is brought in will not be served so far as the Northern Circars and the Ceded districts are concerned."

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI :—" I move that the question be now put."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The motion for closure is not accepted."

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" Sir, I wish to support the amendment of my hon. Friend, Mr. Narayana Raju, but I would rather prefer to substitute for the word 'has' in the amendment, the words 'is under an obligation'. It is merely a verbal alteration which the mover may accept. My point is this. The matter of dedication to temples is a thing which is not likely to be arrived at even if the most careful investigation is made. For the matter of that in the northern districts, the practice of dedication I think is practically absent, and the purpose of this Bill would not be served at all so far as the northern districts are concerned, if it is only restricted to the dedicated girls. Further, even in regard to the southern districts, I do not know if at all proper records are kept of this dedication by way of written records or otherwise and it would always be a question of doubt whether there was dedication or not. So much so unless it is extended in this fashion, the purpose that is intended by the Bill would not be served at all. I therefore move that for the word 'has' in the amendment of Mr. Narayana Raju, the words 'is under an obligation' be substituted."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member has just now sent in his amendment. Has any member any objection?"

Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" I object, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The objection prevails."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" Mr. President, I rise to support the amendment of Mr. Narayana Raju. I am not sorry that the amendment of Mr. Ramasomayajulu has been objected to. It is all the same whether a devadasi is to dance or is under an obligation to dance. Practically it is the same. But I also agree with Mr. Narayana Raju that this amendment explaining and clearly defining the nature of the services which that unfortunate woman is under an obligation to perform is absolutely necessary. Here we are freeing particular people from doing the service and therefore it is necessary that such persons who have to perform a particular kind of service, namely, dancing, singing and so on, are asked to be free from doing the service, their lands being enfranchised or being given to them on condition of paying rent. Therefore instead of saying 'dedicated' which

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would be very vague and would not apply to a large portion of the province, it is necessary to define the services from which she is now made free and from which temples also are to be purified."

* Rao Bahadur B Muniswami Nayudu :—" Sir, I feel doubtful whether an amendment is necessary at all. The amended clause says, 'where the remuneration for any service to be performed by a devadasi . . .', so that it contemplates not merely this particular kind of service or that, but any service. And secondly, Sir, the idea of this Bill is not that any devadasi should not do service, but it is this : her being attached to a temple and being bound to continue unmarried life in that temple is sought to be remedied in the Bill. I therefore think that this amendment is unnecessary. But if my Friend presses the amendment, I would not mind voting for it."

The motion was put to the House and declared carried.

Mr. S. Satyamurti demanded a poll and the House divided thus :—

Ayes.

1. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai.
2. Mr A. B. Shetty.
3. ,, T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
4. ,, Abdul Hamid Khan.
5. ,, C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
6. ,, K. V. R Swami.
7. ,, D. Narayana Raju.
8. Dr. B. S. Mallayya.
9. Mr. K. R. Karant.
10. ,, A. Parasurama Rao.
11. ,, C. Ramasomayajulu.
12. ,, Basheer Ahmad Sayeed.
13. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo.
14. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao.
15. ,, K. Koti Reddi.
16. ,, L. K. Tulasiram.
17. Mr. C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.
18. ,, A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
19. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
20. Mr. Ramanath Goenka.
21. ,, R Nagan Gowda.
22. The Zamindar of Gollapalli.
23. Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar.
24. ,, K. P. Raman Menon.
25. ,, P. T. Rajan.
26. Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar.
27. Khan Sahib T. M. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur.
28. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.
29. Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. Murugappa Chettiyar.
30. Mr. A. V. Bhanoji Rao.

Noes.

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr T E Moir.
4. ,, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
5. ,, Mr. M R Seturatnam Ayyar.
6. ,, Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
7. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
8. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Bazl-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur.
9. Mr. H. A. Watson.
10. ,, S. H. Slater.
11. ,, A Mc G. C. Tampoe.
12. ,, C. W. E. Cotton.
13. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
14. ,, Syed Tajuddin Sahib.
15. ,, C. D Appavu Chettiyar.
16. ,, J. Bheemayya.
17. ,, R. Foulkes.
18. ,, P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
19. ,, Mahmud Schamnad Sahib
20. The Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara.
21. The Zamindar of Singampatti.
22. Mr. J. Kuppuswami.
23. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappah Bahadur.
24. Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayanan Nambudripad.
25. Mr. N. Siva Raj.
26. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.
27. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
28. ,, W. P. A. Soundarapandiya Nadar.
29. ,, S. Subrahmanya Mooppanar.
30. ,, S. V. Vanavadaiya Gounder.
31. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
32. Mr. C. E. Wood.
33. ,, F. E. James.
34. ,, R. J. C. Robertson.
35. Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja.
36. Swami A. S. Sahajanada.
37. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
38. ,, S. Satyamurti.
39. ,, C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
40. ,, R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
41. ,, C. Marudavanam Pillai.
42. ,, Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai.

Ayes 30. Noes. 42.

The amendment was negatived.

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Now the clause as amended is for the vote of the House."

The clause as amended was put and carried.

The Preamble.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Now, the preamble is for the consideration of the House."

Dr. (Mrs.) S MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—" I move, Mr. President, that in the second paragraph of the preamble, after the word 'enfranchisement' the words 'or freeing' be inserted; and before the word 'temples', the words 'the said' be inserted; and in the fourth paragraph, the words 'and the Governor' be omitted."

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI :—" I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

4-15 p.m. * The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that the preamble as amended shall stand part of the Bill."

The motion was put to the vote and carried and the Preamble as amended was added to the Bill.

Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—" Sir, I beg to move that the Bill be passed into law."

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI :—" I beg to second it."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is the Bill be passed into law."

* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" While thanking the hon. Mover of the Bill for the grand success she has achieved I have to protest against the way in which legislation has been rushed through the Council. It is a matter to be regretted that we have to carry on hasty legislation all along during the short period of these two years and more. Now we have been passing clause after clause, important clauses, without getting ourselves acquainted with the various provisions of the Bill, without proper discussion and with that amount of seriousness which is necessary for such a purpose. Well, Sir, this is partly due to the very few number of non-official days that the Government have allotted for us. The allotment of non-official days are generally few to cover work. If they had allotted more days we could have given our mature judgment. I am sorry I have to give a silent vote on such an important legislation on very important points. We have passed a legislation without giving the temples the necessary right of collection. How will these institutions be able to collect rents from these devadasis is a question that is left to the future legislator! The only way by which rents could be collected from them is by having recourse to the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code. And for that they have to go to the law courts; and the result will be long, expensive and tedious litigation. And then you have, by not accepting the provisions of the record of rights, exposed these devadasis to serious troubles in future."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member should address the Chair."

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Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" I am sorry, Sir; and lastly there is the subdivision of lands. After one generation there will be the division of the holdings, and how difficult it will be for these temples to collect rents from these holders. As years pass on the number of holdings will increase and with it greater will be the difficulty of realizing rents. As I said some time back the only way open to the temples to realize the rents is by means of civil suits. Thus a litigation will go on if one person causes default dragging all these persons to court."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am afraid the hon. Member is reflecting on the vote of the House. I fear he will not be in order in reflecting on the vote of the House nor on the hardships caused by the amendments."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" I submit, Sir, there was no motion on this question, nor any finding by the Select Committee on this point."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Then the remarks will be more irrelevant." (Laughter.)

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" For these reasons, I do not propose to vote for this motion."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Sir, I must associate myself with the hon. Member from Ganjam in protesting against the way business is being rushed through the House. Originally only four days were fixed for this meeting and anybody with any prescience could say that the long agenda could be finished within that period. I must say it was something quite indecent (Laughter) the way it was attempted to finish the business within that time. I wanted to protest against this sort of thing in the papers (laughter). Now I have the opportunity and I here enter my emphatic protest against the way in which business is being rushed through. Strictly speaking, this agenda would require full seven days if we were to bestow any attention and careful thought."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am afraid the remarks are not relevant to the motion under consideration."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" So far as this motion is concerned we are at a loss to understand where we stand. I am afraid the object of this legislation will be defeated in various ways; firstly, because no such legislation can mend matters. Devadasis will exist in the temples as before, and if their number at present is small, in future their number will be multiplied. (Laughter.) By depriving devadasis of their inams I do not think we can mend matters. I fear these things require careful study and collaboration; and so I think I must join with my friend in protesting against the way in which legislation is being rushed through."

* Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" Sir, I am somewhat sorry I have to differ from the views held by the two previous speakers. On the whole I think there are only sixteen amendments given. Of these eleven go to the credit of the hon. the Mover and the remaining five to that of other Members. Of these, reasonable time has been given. It may be, Sir, this Bill is not the height of a perfection; it may be there are certain things which require amendment. I must say nothing in this mundane world is perfect. (Laughter.) It is only an humble attempt to alleviate the suffering of and to elevate the

devadasis from the degrading position into which these unfortunate sisters had sunk, though like the vestal virgins in Italy the institution was originally well-intentioned. I think it is the bounden duty of the hon. Members of this House to improve this legislation where it is defective and thus bring it into line with their own feelings in the matter. They must remember we are only in the beginning of a social legislation, and hence there may be some mistakes here and there and there will be opportunities hereafter to improve this legislation. Therefore I most heartily congratulate the Mover on the success she has achieved."

*Mr. K. V. R. Swami :—" Mr. President, Sir, I also feel that this Bill has been very much rushed through. With regard to the usefulness of the Bill and with regard to its various provisions I have no quarrel whatsoever. But I feel this House has not considered these things calmly and quietly, but everything has been rushed through. The hon. the Mover has not explained the provisions, nay, she did not move some of them at all; nor has she given any reasons for not doing so. It is true we as a party here have always expected from the Mover an explanation as to why this matter is moved with such haste. I agree that legislation is necessary in social matters, but at the same time I insist that things should be done in a quiet and calm manner and that the House should be given an opportunity to think over these matters. Had it not been for Mr. Satyamurti that proviso would have been passed and anybody who saw that proviso would laugh at us? It is a self-contradictory one and when it comes to be enforced there is no penalty provided for. So I really felt this thing could have gone on slowly, so that better and mature consideration could be brought to bear on it, instead of being rushed through in a haphazard manner. We do not know what the view of the hon. the Law Member is. Strange to say he did not speak on any provision at all; he allowed things to drift as they liked. He wanted everybody to speak, himself not speaking at all. He wanted to give full freedom (laughter) of speech to others, himself sitting tight in his seat when his assistance was really required. In fact we looked to him for guidance and help and we got nothing. It is not a party matter; it is a social matter. We do not know whether expert legal opinion was taken; we do not know whether the Advocate-General was consulted. As I said before, unfortunately, he gave us full independence. I hope in future similar things will not be repeated."

Mr. W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar :—" Sir, I move for a closure."

*The hon. the President :—" The question is the question be now put."

The closure motion was put to vote and carried. A poll was demanded, and the House divided thus:—

Ayes.

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
4. ,, Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
5. ,, ,, S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
6. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
7. Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi.
8. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai.
9. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Bazul ul-lah Sahib Bahadur
10. Mr. H. A. Watson.
11. ,, S. H. Slater.
12. ,, A. McG. C. Tampoe.
13. ,, C. W. E. Cotton.
14. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
15. ,, Syed Tajuddin Sahib.

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Ayes—cont.

16. Mr. C D. Appavu Chettiyar.
17. ,, A. B. Shetty.
18. ,, R. Foulkes.
19. ,, P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
20. ,, Mahmud Schamnad Sahib.
21. The Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara.
22. The Zamindar of Singampatti.
23. Mr. J. Kuppuswami.
24. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappah Bahadur.
25. Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayanan Nambudripad.
26. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
27. ,, N. Siva Raj.
28. ,, L. C. Guruswami.
29. ,, V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
30. ,, W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar.
31. ,, S. Subrahmanya Moopanar.
32. ,, S. V. Vanavudaya Goundar.
33. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
34. Mr. C. E. Wood.
35. ,, F. E. James.
36. ,, R. J. C. Robertson.
37. ,, S. N. Dorai Raja.
38. Mr. G. R. Premayya.
39. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam.
40. Dr. B. S. Mallayya.
41. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
42. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
43. Mr. Ramanath Goenka.
44. The Zamindar of Gollapalli.
45. Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar.
46. ,, K. P. Raman Menon.
47. ,, B. Ramachandra Reddi.
48. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.
49. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.
50. Mr. P. T. Rajan.
51. ,, T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.
52. Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar.
53. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur.
54. Muhammad Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur.
55. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.
56. Mr. T. M. Moidoo Sahib.
57. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.
58. Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. Murugappa Chettiyar.
59. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi.
60. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram.
61. The Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.
62. Mr. A. V. Bhanoji Rao.

Noes.

1. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
2. ,, S. Satyamurti.
3. ,, P. Anjaneyulu.
4. ,, P. C. Venkatapati Raju.
5. ,, J. A. Saldanha.
6. ,, Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib.
7. ,, C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
8. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
9. ,, C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
10. ,, K. V. R. Swami.
11. Mr. D. Narayana Raju.
12. ,, K. R. Karant.
13. ,, C. Obi Reddi.
14. ,, C. Ramasomayajulu.
15. ,, Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib.
16. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo.
17. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao.
18. ,, R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
19. ,, K. Koti Reddi.
20. ,, C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.

Ayes 62. Noes 20.

The closure motion was carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Before I put the question to the vote 4-30 p.m. I feel it is my duty to mention that remarks regarding hasty legislation are in this particular case not justified, especially as the members who objected did not take the steps provided for by the Standing Orders for preventing hasty legislation. In the first place, I find that the Select Committee on this Bill sat on three occasions, 9th November, 16th November and 20th November, and that the Bill as amended by them was published in the Gazette ; secondly, all the amendments were duly discussed, and the discussion on none of them was closed by any closure motion. In these circumstances I think the members are not justified in calling it hasty legislation. Further at the third reading stage, such of the members as thought that it was hasty legislation ought to have objected under S.O. No. 49 (2) which says : ' If any amendment be made, any member may object to the passing of the Bill at the same sitting ; and such objection shall prevail, unless the President, in the exercise

of his power to suspend this order, allows the Bill to pass.' If members do not avail themselves of the provisions of the Standing Order they have to thank themselves rather than accuse the Council of hasty legislation. With these words, I now put the question to the vote of the House."

"The question is that the Bill be passed into law."

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed into law.

VIII—*cont.*

THE MIRZAPURAM AND PEDAGONNUR IMPARTIBLE ESTATES BILL—*cont.*

* Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi :—" Sir, this morning I was observing that I shall make a few remarks so as to make my object more plain and explanatory. Of course, the Statement of Objects and Reasons given in the Bill is explanatory enough, and gives succinctly the history of the estates and the need for legislation regarding them. I hear that doubts have been expressed that ample provision has not been made for the other minors in the estate. Paragraph 3 clearly shows that provision has been made not only for the first son the zamindar, but also the other sons. It is clearly stated that an estate yielding an annual income of Rs. 1,10,000 has been provided for the second son and any male issue the present zamindar may have in future. It has not been my intention to rush through legislation, and I hope my hon. Friends will not charge me with any such thing. I appeal to and request the hon. Member not to put any unnecessary obstruction in the passing of this Bill. The Bill is so simple and the objects are so plain that I hope that without any objection the Bill will be passed."

The Zamindar of Gollapalli :—" I second it."

Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo :—" I move, Sir, that this Bill be referred to a Select Committee.

" Sir, in making this motion, I am to place some materials for the consideration of the House and I will try to be as brief as possible in stating my reasons. Sir, these are permanently settled zamindaris which are governed by the permanent settlement regulation, that is, Regulation 25 of 1802. The preamble to the said regulation, says ' to grant to zamindars and other landholders, their heirs and successors, a permanent property in their land in all time to come, and to fix for ever a moderate assessment of public revenue on such lands, the amount of which shall never be liable to be increased under any circumstances.'

" Hon. Members of this House will please see that the grant of these zamins was intended not only for the holders thereof but also for their heirs and successors.

" Then I will invite the attention of the hon. Members to section 8 of the said regulation, where it has been stated ' proprietors of land shall be at free liberty to transfer without the previous consent of the Government, or of any other authority, to whomsoever they may think proper, by sale, gift or otherwise, their proprietary right the whole or in any part of their zamindaris ; such transfers of land shall be valid and shall be respected by the Courts of Judicature and by the officers of Government.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 1251 asked by Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 1st February 1929, page 520 supra.]

Letter from S. D. SHROFF, Esq., B.SC., M.R.S.I., Executive Engineer, Kistna Eastern division, to the Superintending Engineer, Bezwada Circle, dated 29th December 1928, No. 781-S.E.

[Legislative Council question No. 1312—Irrigation channel from the Pedalanka channel above the Bomminampadu regulator—Kaikalur taluk—Kistna district.]

[*Reference.*—Your No. 3892-E., dated 17th December 1928.]

I have the honour to report as follows :—

(*a*) There is no such proposal to dig an irrigation channel from Pedalanka channel above Bomminampad regulator on the left side for irrigating the dry sandy block lying between the Venkatapuram channel and the Pedalanka channel. The whole block is situated about 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the F.S.L. of Pedalanka channel above the Bomminampadu regulator and is not commandable by canal water. Hence the proposed channel has not been further investigated, the non-commandability of the lands prohibiting any such proposal.

(*b*) Some ryots have petitioned for the above channel and they have been told that their lands are not commandable. The question of contribution does not arise as the channel is impracticable.

(*c*) The said villages may be 'Project villages'. They have been given irrigation facilities as far as is practicable. The following branch channels from Pedalanka channel have irrigation under them. These villages have not been denied irrigation facilities as stated.

Name of channel.	Ayacut.	Name of villages served.
1. Venkatapuram channel ..	1,052	Bomminampadu, Vemavarapadu, Venkatapuram and Sanarudravaram.
2. Bomminampadu channel ..	616	Bomminampadu, Korukollu and Mulalapalli.
3. Chigurukota channel	429	Bomminampadu and Chigurukota.
4. Nandirajucodu channel ..	986	Korukollu.
5. Nadimicodu channel	745	Do.
6. Sanarudravaram channel ..	920	Sanarudravaram and Kaldindi.
7. Kothacodu channel	1,048	Do.
8. Kaldindi channel	360	Kaldindi.
9. Kondangi channel	1,326	Kalidindi, Kondangi and Pothumarru.

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APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 1256 asked by Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 1st February 1929, page 522 supra.]

Letter from L. H. Greg, Esq., Chief Engineer for Irrigation, No. 2106/1928, C.E.P., dated 11th January 1929.

[Legislative Council question No. 749—Godavari river—Silting up.]

[*Reference.*—Your Memorandum No. 16726-D/28-4, dated 26th October 1928.]

Your Memorandum calls for a full report on the following points:—

(1) Whether the river has been silting up,
(2) if so, what are the causes, and
(3) what remedies can be suggested.

(1) *Whether the river has been silting up.*—The Superintending Engineer, Waltair Circle, is of the opinion that the river has been silting up year after year as evidenced by the annual river charts and that the silting up process is quite perceptible. It may be accepted that the construction of such a work as an anicut across the bed of a river will tend in the process of time to the deposition of silt in the bed of the river for some distance above the anicut. This is one of the main objections to the solid form of dam construction such as an anicut and the more modern practice is what is known as a regulator which consists of a series of openings such as a bridge with these openings fitted with large regulating shutters by the manipulation of which the water level in front of the regulator can be adjusted and in times of heavy floods these shutters can be lifted clear. By these means it is not necessary to raise the crest of the masonry work permanently to such a height as would be necessary if the ordinary anicut form of solid dam had been employed. It is, of course, usual to provide what are known as scouring sluices or undersluices at the end of the anicut adjacent to the head sluice of the canal taking off from above the anicut but the main object of these scouring sluices or undersluices is to keep open the approach channel to the canal head sluice and their effect is but local and in the case of long anicuts such as those of the Godavari the effect of scouring sluices on keeping clear the main river-bed above the anicut is negligible.

The anicut of Dowlaishweram consists of four sections—

	FEET.
(1) Dowlaishweram	4,940
(2) Ralli	2,859
(3) Maddur	1,548
(4) Vizeswaram	2,598
Total ...	11,945

These four anicuts are connected by three lankas or islands—Pichika lanka, Bobber lanka and Maddur lanka. There are three sets of undersluices, one at Dowlaishweram for the eastern delta canals, one at Bobber lanka for the Central delta canals at the end of the Ralli anicut and the third set at Vizeswaram for the Western delta canals. There are no undersluices at the Maddur anicut.

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Though the bed of the river above the anicut has no doubt changed from its condition prior to the anicut construction it is a matter of some difficulty to say whether there has been any real material alteration as would permanently effect adversely the supply to the three delta divisions. This difficulty is due to the very great alterations in the deep bed of the river observable from the soundings plotted from the river charts of the Dowlaishweram anicut for the years 1895-96, 1900-01, 1910-11, 1914-15, 1920-21 and 1925-26. Taking a point about 18,000 feet above the anicut we find that the bed of the river remains at almost the same depth below the anicut crest for the years 1895-96, 1900-01 and 1910-11 this depth being 22 to 23 feet but in the year 1914-15 the level was about 36 feet below anicut crest and shoaled up to 25 feet below crest in 1920-21 and to 22 feet below crest in 1925-26.

At a point about 12,500 above the anicut the bed was 38 feet below crest in 1895-96; shoaled to 27 feet in 1900-01 and to 23 feet in 1910-11 and then scoured to 33 feet below crest in 1914-15 but then shoaled up to 23 feet below crest in 1920-21 and to 12 feet in 1925-26.

At a point about 7,000 feet above the anicut excepting in the year 1910-11 when the bed shoaled up to 17 feet below crest there was scouring the maximum being in 1925-26 when the level was 26 feet below crest.

At a point about 1,000 above the anicut the bed was 24 feet below crest; silted up to 13 feet in 1900-01; scoured to 18 feet below crest in 1910-11; shoaled up to 8 feet in 1914-15 and scoured to 29 feet below crest in 1925-26.

From these soundings it can be seen how the deep bed of the river varies over a series of years.

(2) *If so what are the causes.*—As already explained under (1) the silting of a river-bed above an anicut is inevitable.

The Superintending Engineer, Waltair Circle, is of the opinion that the trouble may have been aggravated by the construction of the Railway Bridge across the river at Rajahmundry some five miles above the anicut. There was much discussion as to what effect the construction of this bridge might have on the river-bed between the bridge and the anicut at the time of the construction of the bridge and a great variation of opinions was evinced by the various officers who considered the matter.

(3) *Remedies.*—The work of removing vegetation on the shoals is being carried out year after year under the river conservancy operations and the Superintending Engineer considers that the following remedial measures that have been attended to by the Public Works Department as necessity arose carried on on a greater scale will wash off silt above the anicut.

Cutting leading channels in the shoals and ploughing as this will tend to the more easy removal of the shoal during floods.

As regards the provision of further undersluices in the body of the anicut, this would be a very expensive matter and I am not prepared to recommend it. With a view to ensure increased supply of water for irrigation in the delta an estimate for Rs. 2,600 was approved for raising the pivots of the falling shutters on the anicut crest by one inch. The results of this will be watched and further action taken if necessary.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 1263 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 1st February 1929, page 626 supra.]

Copy of Resolution from the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue and Settlement, No. 8181-Rt., dated the 12th December 1928.

READ—the following papers :—

I

Letter from the Collector of South Kanara, D. Dis. No. 9240/28, dated 4th November 1928.

Notifications requiring publication in villages are at present sent to village headmen with directions to publish them in their villages by beat of tom-tom. There have so far been no complaints of the inadequacy of such publication, though in some cases in the election of panchayat court members objections may have been received from unsuccessful candidates that the notifications were not properly published. I do not think that the practice in vogue requires any modification. The village talaiyaris are required to go on beat duty every day in order to detect crimes, etc., and to ascertain births and deaths occurring in the villages. There is thus no difficulty for the village headmen to get notifications published by sending them to literate villagers and getting their signatures. In fact, this is the procedure that is actually followed at present and I do not see any other effective way to publish them, especially as houses on the West Coast lie scattered and are not concentrated in gramanattam or village-site, as elsewhere.

II

Letter from the Collector of Malabar, L. Dis. No. 9815/28, dated 7th November 1928.

All my Divisional Officers report and I agree with them that in the peculiar conditions of this district tom-toming is the only sure means of carrying information to all the villagers. Beat of tom-tom on market days at market centres and distribution of copies among the principal inhabitants at different centres in a village will add to the effectiveness of publication.

2. Tom-toming would be more effective if some payment could be made for the services rendered. At present there seems to be nc general provision for incurring any expenditure in publishing notices. In England the town crier became obsolete when the people became sufficiently literate to read newspapers and handbills ; now broadcasting is taking its place. The same progress may be anticipated in India. Handbills and the cost of distributing them must of course be paid for by the party interested in getting the information broadcasted.

III

Letter from the Collector of the Nilgiris, L. Dis. No. 3361/28-A-1, dated 24th November 1928.

I consider that the present method of communicating information to villagers, i.e., by publishing notifications in village chavadis and by beat of tom-tom is amply sufficient for this district. I cannot think of any better method of ensuring publicity.

Resolution

Submitted to Government.

2. The Board considers that tom-toming is the best method under the existing conditions. In order to ensure that this is done in all the localities where there are houses the village menial may be directed to obtain in the notice—the contents of which he publishes by tom-tom—the signature of one or two principal residents of each locality in token of such publication.

G.O. Mis. No. 146, *Revenue, dated 22nd January* 1929.

The Government agree with the Board of Revenue in the view expressed in paragraph 2 of its reference read above. The Board is requested to issue the necessary instructions to the Collectors.

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 1266 asked by Mr. D. Narayana Raju at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 1st February 1929, page 528 supra.]

Copy of letter from A. H. A. Todd, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of West Godavari, R.C. No. 2722-27, dated 26th July 1927.

[*Subject.*—Assessment—Plantain trees on the bunds of wet lands.]

The irrigation of plantains standing on the bunds of single crop wet lands is being charged in accordance with the rules given in Board's Standing Order No. 5-A/2 (ii). No charge is levied if they are not irrigated by percolation or other means.

2. There is nothing to show that Messrs. Campbell and Moore ever discountenanced this practice.

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No 1273 asked by the Zamindar of Gollapalli at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 1st February 1929, page 532 supra.]

I

G.O. No. 117, Law (General), dated 12th January 1926.

The Government direct that applications for educational concessions on behalf of converts from the depressed classes to Christianity should be dealt with in the Department of Education and not by the Commissioner of Labour.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

V. T. KRISHNAMA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

To the Commissioner of Labour.
,, Director of Public Instruction.
,, Law (Education) Department.

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II

(i)

List of commercial scholarships.

(1) C. Swamikannu.
(2) C. V. Sundaraganesan.
(3) C. V. Lambodaran.
(4) Paul Sanjeevaraj.
(5) V. S. Balakrishnan.
(6) V. S. Venugopal.
(7) S. Vethamanikkam.
(8) K. V. Balaramulu.
(9) T. Arumanathan.
(10) S. Kuppuswami.

(ii)

List of industrial scholarships.

Serial number and name of the scholarship-holder. (1)	Name of the institution. (2)	Nature of course and period of training. (3)
Madras district.		
1. N. Ganesan ..	Government Trades school	Fitting and driving, second year.
2. Karredula Subbayya.	P.T. Lee Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Technical Institute, Madras.	Fitting and driving, first year.
3. Akula Virayya ..	Do. do.	Do.
4. Malle Somayya ..	Do. do.	Do.
5. Kunchala Nagayya.	Do. do.	Do.
6. Peetha Seshayya ..	Do. do.	Do.
7. Chevuri Venkayya.	Do. do.	Do.
8. Gogulapalli Abreham.	Do. do.	Do.
9. S. Mary ..	Orphan and Indian Christian school, New Washermanpet, Madras.	Lace making, first year.
South Arcot district.		
10. Velangani	St. Joseph's Industrial school, Tindivanam.	Carpentry, first year.
11. James	Do. do.	Do.
12. D. Devadason ..	Danish Mission Industrial school, Panruti.	Carpentry, second year
13. R. Rathinam ..	Do. do.	Carpentry, fourth year.
14. Samboo Samuel ..	Do. do	Do.
15. M. Chellayya ..	Do. do.	Weaving, first year.
16. S. Paramanandam..	Do. do.	Weaving, second year.
Trichinopoly district.		
17. D. Devasagayam ..	Wesleyan Mission Industrial school, Karur.	Weaving, first year.
18. Yagappan	St. Joseph's Industrial school, Trichinopoly.	Carpentry, first year.
Madura district.		
19. K. Muthan ..	Kallar Boarding centre, Usilampatti ..	Carpentry, first year
Tinnevelly district.		
20. Mark Nallamuthu..	T. D. T. A. Industrial school for the Blind, Palamcottah.	Weaving, first year.
21. Hosannah Nesamani.	Do. do.	Do.
22. Innasimuthu ..	Do. do.	Do.

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List of industrial scholarships—cont.

Serial number and name of the scholarship-holder. (1)	Name of the institution. (2)	Nature of course and period of training. (3)
	South Kanara district.	
23. B. Gopala	St. Joseph's Weaving school, Kadiri, Mangalore.	Weaving, first year.
24. A. Somayya ..	St. Joseph's Asylum Industrial Work-shops, Kankanadi, Mangalore.	Fitting, first year.
	North Arcot district.	
25. Raman	Anjumani-isha-Athul Hassenath Industrial school, Vellore.	Carpentry, first year.
26. Muniswami ..	Do. do.	Do.
	Kistna district.	
27. Bethapudi Siromani.	Sri Krishna Parisramalayam Industrial school, Kowtaram, Kistna district.	Carpentry, first year.
28. Puli Venkatesu ..	Do. do.	Do.
29. Chalapathi Abbayya.	Do. do	Do.
30. Abbudass Royappa.	St. Joseph's Industrial school, Gunadala, Bezwada.	Do.
31. Bethala Somayya ..	Andhra Jatheeya Kalasala, Masulipatam.	Do.
32. Bethala Nagabhushanam.	Do. do.	Fitting and driving first year.
33. Talapatla Gabriel ..	Do. do.	Do.
34. Chundru Venkataratnam.	Do. do.	Fitting and driving, second year..
35. Kon ala Gabriel ..	Do. do.	Do.

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APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 1278 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 1st February 1929, page 537 supra].

LAW (GENERAL) DEPARTMENT.

COMMUNICATION TO THE COUNCIL.

With reference to the answer given to question No. 198 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 6th September 1928, the following report is laid on the table.

[Statement.

Statement showing the number, status, pay or income of officers performing the functions of Inspectors of buses in the Madras City and in mufassal, and the receipts of fees for inspection, for the year ending 30th June 1928.

District. (1)	Number of officers performing the functions of Inspector of buses. (2)	Status of officers performing the functions of Inspector of buses. (3)	Pay of officers performing the functions of Inspector of buses. (4)	Emoluments of officers performing the functions of Inspector of buses. (5)	Receipts of fees for inspection for the year ending 30th June 1928. (6)		
					RS.	A.	P.
1. Ganjam	1	District Superintendent of Police ..	Rs. 650—1,350 per mensem.	Rs. 900	2,410	0	0
2. Vizagapatam ..	1	Inspector of motor vehicles	No pay fixed	Amount realized in column (6).	2,787	12	0
3. Godavari, East ..	2	District Superintendent of Police for the whole district except Agency division where the Assistant Superintendent of Police conducts inspection.	Rs. 650—1,350 per mensem. Rs. 350—700 ,,	Rs. 4,575	6,179	0	0
4. Godavari, West..	1	District Superintendent of Police ..	Rs. 650—1,350 ,,	Rs. 65 per mensem	2,910	0	0
5. Kistna	1	Do. ..	Rs. 650—1,350 ,,	Rs. 75 ,, ..	3,796	0	0
6. Guntur	2	Do. .. District Board Engineer	Rs. 650—1,350 ,, Rs. 700—1,000 ,,	Amount realized in column (6) is divided into two equal halves.	2,375	0	0
7. Nellore	1	Inspector of motor vehicles	Rs. 225 per mensem ..	....	4,329	8	0
8. Cuddapah ..	1	District Superintendent of Police ..	Rs. 650—1,350 per mensem.	Rs. 1,237-8-0	2,583	0	0
9. Anantapur ..	1	Do. ..	Rs. 650—1,350 ,,	Rs. 125 per mensem ..	1,665	0	0
10. Bellary	3	Do. .. District Board Engineer .. .. Executive Engineer	Rs. 650—1,350 ,, Rs 700—1,000 ,, Rs. 675—1,375 ,,	Rs. 3,300	3,140	0	0
11. Kurnool ..	1	District Superintendent of Police ..	Rs. 650—1,350 ,,	Rs. 1,920	2,387	0	0
12. Madras	1	Commissioner of Police	Rs. 1,750—2,150 ,,	Rs. 500 per mensem ..	16,150	0	0
13. Chingleput ..	2	District Superintendent of Police .. District Board Engineer	Rs. 650—1,350 ,, Rs. 700—1,000 ,,	Rs. 2,450	2,475	0	0
14. Chittoor	3	District Superintendent of Police .. District Board Engineer .. .. Executive Engineer	Rs. 650—1,350 ,, Rs. 700—1,000 ,, Rs. 675—1,375 ,,	Rs. 3,350 .. .. .. Rs. 275 .. .. .. Rs. 150	3,775	0	0
15. North Arcot ..	1	Inspector of motor vehicles . ..	Rs. 225 per mensem ..	....	7,755	0	0
16. South Arcot ..	2	District Superintendent of Police .. District Board Engineer	Rs. 650—1,350 per mensem. Rs. 700—1,000 ,,	Rs 1,050 .. .. .. Rs. 660	4,390	0	0

17. Tanjore ..	1	Inspector of motor vehicles	Rs. 275 per mensem ..	....	7,815	0	0
18. Trichinopoly ..	1	District Superintendent of Police ..	Rs. 650—1,350 per mensem ..	Rs. 175 per mensem ..	3,250	0	0
19. Madura ..	1	Inspector of motor vehicles for Madura and Ramnad.	Rs. 350 per mensem ..	....	16,462	8	0
20. Ramnad ..					7,950	0	0
21. Tinnevelly ..	1	Inspector of motor vehicles	Rs. 275 ,, ..	....	11,340	0	0
22. Coimbatore ..	1	Do.	Rs. 275 per mensem up to 4th October 1927 and Rs. 325 per mensem from 5th October 1927.	....	12,343	0	0
23. The Nilgiris ..	1	Do.	Rs. 325 per mensem ..	....	4,198	0	0
24. Salem	1	Do.	Rs. 250 ,, ..	....	7,864	0	0
25. South Kanara ..	1	Do.	Rs. 275 ,, ..	....	6,637	8	0
26. Malabar ..	1	Do.	Rs. 250 ,, ..	....	14,020	0	0

J. VENKATANARAYANA,
Secretary to Government.

Appendix VII.

[Vide answer to question No. 1279 asked by Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 1st February 1929, page 538 supra.]

Statement showing the qualifications and grade of salary and the caste or community of full-timed salaried Inspectors of Motor Vehicles in the various districts of this Presidency.

District.	Qualifications of Inspector.	Salary of Inspector.	Caste or community to which the Inspector belongs.
		RS.	
Madura-Ramnad ..	A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.E.; retired senior Executive Engineer, Hyderabad.	350 *	European.
Malabar	Ten years' practical experience in motor and mechanical engineering, holder of a Secondary School-Leaving Certificate.	250 *	Indian Christian.
Tinnevelly ..	A diploma holder of the Victoria Technical Institute.	275 *	Brahman.
Coimbatore ..	Formerly Foreman, Public Works Workshops, Madras.	325 *	Anglo-Indian.
South Kanara ..	Engineer possessing diploma of L.M.E. (Hons.)	275 *	European.
Salem	Ex-Public Works Department officer, A.M.I. Mechanical Engineer (London).	275 *	Do.
North Arcot ..	Second-class fitter in No. 2-A.C.C. Workshops; apprentice for five years as Engineer fitter in England; was for six years with Royal Tank Corps, most of the time with second armoured cars in Bangalore, Second and Third Class Education Certificates.	225 *	Do.
Tanjore	Passed in "motor-car repairing and driving" in the first class with distinction from the Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Institute, Madras.	275 *	Muhammadan.
The Nilgiris ..	Has good knowledge of cars and recommended strongly by Public Works Department Officers.	325 *	Anglo-Indian
Nellore	Automobile Engineer	225 *	European.
Ganjam	Worked for three years in motor works at Karachi and has in all seven years' experience in motors.	225 *	Anglo-Indian.
West Godavari ..	Mechanic	225 *	Non-Brahman.
Chittoor	Was running a motor repair shop ..	225 *	Anglo-Indian.

* Includes motor cycle allowance of Rs. 25.

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Appendix VIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 1291 asked by Mr. K. Uppi Sahib at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 1st February 1929, page 546 supra.]

Institution of Second Appeals, Criminal and Civil Appeals in the High Court during the last five years.

—	First Appeals.	O.S. Appeals.	C.C.S. Appeals.	L.P. Appeals.	Second Appeals.	C.M. Appeals.	C.M.S. Appeals.	Referred Trials.	Criminal Appeals.
1924	469	92	41	181	1,462	480	146	103	700
1925	472	132	66	299	1,908	567	172	84	720
1926	373	124	49	428	1,984	471	135	100	700
1927	448	101	60	329	2,469	524	250	94	750
1928	482	143	58	107	1,849	549	197	149	787

Disposal of Second Appeals for the last five years—		Second Appeals ready for hearing during the last three years—	
1924	1,782	on 1st January 1926 ..	1,421
1925	1,575	on 1st January 1927 ..	1,292
1926	1,645	on 1st January 1928 ..	1,495
1927	1,463	on 1st January 1929 ..	1,620
1928	1,193		

Appendix IX.

[Vide answer to question No. 1310 asked by Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 1st February 1929, page 555 supra.]

Improvements to the Chennur causeway—Suggestions of Superintending Engineer, Madras Circle.

The failure of the surki concrete as the wearing surface raises a general question whether that material is unsuitable altogether for the wearing surface. Blue metal in surki mortar has stood well elsewhere under similar and even worse conditions of traffic and water action. The failure in the present case is probably due to the use of 'Kankar pebble,' granite slab pavement 4" thick as proposed is therefore approved.

2. When a causeway is laid across a river, there is as a rule, the permanent rising of the bed level above the causeway and in the very design primarily, the inevitable rising of the bed level should have been taken into consideration and the design made. In this case this point was not taken into consideration in the first design and the consequent difficulties must be faced now.

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3. The hanging groynes now proposed will cause diversion of currents which may damage the causeway itself. A general elevation of the formation level of the causeway and provision of fresh vents can only remedy the evil. The sand filling proposed at the ends will not stand for one season. The whole scheme cannot be estimated at one stretch for want of funds. The first instalment may be limited to Rs. 20,000 but the scheme should have in view the ultimate raising of the formation level and introduction of vents.

APPENDIX X.

[Vide answer to question No. 1327 asked by Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 1st February 1929, page 564 supra.]

Letter from the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Local Self-Government (Public Health) Department, R. No. 13-General, dated the 14th January 1929.

I have the honour to furnish below seriatim answers to the several clauses of the Legislative Council question :—

(*a*) Yes, a steward clerk was appointed to the Government Hospital, Coonoor, during the month of November 1928.

(*b*) A list of candidates who applied for the post with their caste and qualifications is enclosed. From a perusal of the list it is noted that the great majority of the candidates who applied for the post had no office experience. There is only one clerk (steward clerk) sanctioned for the hospital : he has to work single handed and the Civil Surgeon considered that an experienced clerk was necessary. The Civil Surgeon states that before the present clerk was appointed the following candidates were given a trial for the period specified against their names and that they were found unsuitable :—

(1) T. M. Koshi, B.A., Christian, from 14th August 1928 to 1st September 1928.

(2) Shivan Achary, Hindu, from 1st September 1928 to 17th October 1928.

(3) Kanakasabha, Adi-Dravida, an unqualified man from 1st November 1928 to 17th November 1928.

(*c*) The present steward clerk is a relation by marriage of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge of out-patients of the hospital and is a man of good character and qualifications with experience of Government office work. He is a permanent clerk in the Malabar Collector's Office (Forest Branch).

(*d*) There is no information on this point.

(*e*) The post was advertised in the *Fort St. George Gazette* in its issue of 10th July 1928. In this connexion it is also pointed out that at the instance of the Civil Surgeon endeavours were made by this office to post a suitable junior clerk attached to the District Medical Officers' offices of neighbouring districts and State Hospitals in Madras City to the Government Hospital, Coonoor, but none of the clerks was willing for transfer to Coonoor.

(*f*) The defalcations were made by clerks who had no family ties with any of the Sub-Assistant Surgeons then on duty in the hospital. The present Sub-Assistant Surgeons of the hospital are reported to be men of good family, of unblemished character and of unsullied record in Government service, and they are not likely to recommend for a responsible post any relation who is likely to bring discredit to the family.

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List of applicants with their names, castes and qualifications.

Serial number and name.	Caste.	Qualifications.
1. N. P. Mukundan ..	Hindu, Thiya ..	S.S.L.C. of 27. No experience.
2. M. Antony	Christian ..	Unqualified.
3. M. Muniyappan ..	Hindu	S.S.L.C. of 29. No experience.
4. T. V. Narayanan Nayar.	Hindu, Nayar ..	Do. of 27. Do.
5. G. Ramanujam ..	Hindu	Do. of 27. Do.
6. P. V. Mathew ..	Christian ..	Studied up to S.S.L.C.
7. M. Karunakaran ..	Hindu, Thiya ..	S.S.L.C. No experience.
8. T. A. Raj	Christian ..	Do. Do.
9. K. V. V. Padmanabhan.	Brahman ..	Intermediate. Teacher, Board school.
10. P. S. Jagadisan ..	Do.	S.S.L.C. No experience.
11. A. S. Karunakaran.	Hindu, Thiya ..	Do. Do.
12. T. M. Koshi ..	Christian ..	B.A.
13. T. S. Natrajan ..	Brahman ..	S.S.L.C. No experience.
14. P. S. Vajravadivelu.	Hindu	Do. Do.
15. B. Doraivelu Mudaliyar.	Do.	Ex-army man. Exempted in G.O. No. 517, dated 6th June 1928. Clerk, Public Works Department, Mettur.
16. Gobinath Rao ..	Do.	S.S.L.C. Typist, Superintending Engineer's office.
17. Devarajalu	Do.	S.S.L.C. No experience.
18. Shivanachary ..	Do.	Do. Clerk, Government Women and Children Hospital, Mangalore, and acting clerk, Office of the District Superintendent of Police.
19. A. R. Madhava Rao.	Do.	S.S.L.C. Vaccinator's Training.
20. Husain Sheriff ..	Muhammadan ..	Do. No experience.
21. Ariakta Thirtha ..	Hindu	Do. Do.
22. Muhammad Hussain.	Muhammadan ..	Studied up to S.S.L.C.
23. P. V. Sundaraswaran.	Brahman ..	S.S.L.C. No experience.
24. Joseph	Christian ..	Do. Do.
25. Sreedaramuni Kartha	Hindu	Do. Do.
26. P. V. Gopalan Nayar.	Do.	Do. Forest Department Code in A and B and Account Test. Permanent clerk of the Malabar Collector's office (Forest Branch).
27. Viswanathan ..	Brahman ..	S.S.L.C. No experience.
28. A. M. Kanakasabha.	Adi-Dravida ..	Appeared for the S.S.L.C., but not completed.
29. V. S. Cruz	Christian ..	Unqualified.
30. R. Burrows	Do. ..	Do.

Nos. 12, 18 and 28 were tried.

APPENDIX XI

[Vide answer to question No. 1339 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 1st February 1929, page 571 supra.]

Summary of the action taken so far on the recommendations of the Special Officer for the Survey of Cottage Industries on industries peculiar to particular districts.

I. The action taken on the recommendations of the Special Officer in respect of the industries peculiar to the Ceded districts is summarised below. Reference may also be made in this connexion to the answer given on 15th March 1928 to question No. 1753 asked by Mr. Harisarvottama Rao respecting Cuddapah and Bellary Survey.

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Kurnool district.

Cotton carpet and tape weaving.—The hon. Member's attention is invited to answers to question Nos. 274, 275 given on 8th September 1928 and 701 asked by Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao, M.L.C., and given on 27th November 1928. The demonstrator deputed to the district interviewed prominent professional dyers of Kurnool, Nandyal and Koilkuntla and explained to them modern methods of dyeing. A demonstration was also given in dyeing and cloth printing before a large number of students and teachers of the Municipal High school, Nandyal, which has a weaving section, the Coles Industrial school, Kurnool, and the Board High school, Koilkuntla. Besides the above centres, Jolapuram and Kodamur villages were also visited by the demonstrator with a view to providing technical advice to the dyers there.

Cumbly weaving.—The answers to clauses (*a*) and (*d*) of question No. 343 asked by Mr. Harisarvottama Rao and given on 8th September 1928 may be perused. The Weaving Superintendents have been instructed to advice cumbly weavers in their respective jurisdictions of the use of double yarns for warp in place of single yarns spun on the charka which do not stand the strain of fly shuttle weaving. The matter has also been brought to the notice of the Kuditani Cumbly Weavers' Society. As, however, the employment of double yarn would enhance the cost of the finished product, the employment of such yarns does not afford the best solution of the problem of introducing the fly shuttle amongst cumbly weavers. As the question resolves itself into one of securing supplies of single yarn of a quality suitable for use on the fly shuttle and as these yarns can only be produced with the aid of a domestic wool spinning plant, an attempt was made through the Co-operative department to demonstrate to the Kuditani weavers the working of the wool spinning plant installed at the Central Jail, Bellary. Considerable difficulty is however being experienced in persuading the weavers to take to machine-carded wool and the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bellary, has recently been asked to obtain from the Jail, yarn sufficient for the preparation of warps required for one cumbly and give it to a prominent weaver for obtaining his opinion as to their suitability even if they were to be woven with a hand thrown shuttle and a set of healds for quick shedding. If the weavers are convinced of the utility of these machine-made yarns which by the way do not require sizing they are likely to take to it.

As regards the question of improving the breed of sheep, the Agricultural department is ready to loan a few good breeding rams to accredited Co-operative Societies who are prepared to take proper care of the rams. The management of the Kuditani Sheep Breeding Society is unable to undertake this responsibility as there are no facilities for grazing.

Grass mat industry.—The Collector of Kurnool has reported that there is no objection to the free removal of reeds from unreserves as is being done now and that headloads of grass can, under the existing rules, be removed from reserves also free of seigniorage fees. The Collector of Nellore has reported that the tunga grass is not grown in the Kanigiri taluk. It is however understood that the mat makers of Lingajipalli have since removed to a village in Markapur taluk. They used to get reeds from the Ayanavolu makers who in turn obtain supplies from Nellore and Kurnool districts. As reeds are available free in the Markapur taluk itself and the localities in

which reeds grow in the Nellore district are some distance away, it may not pay makers to obtain reeds from the Nellore district. It is not therefore proposed to address the Collector of Nellore in the matter.

Bangle industry.—Hon. Member's attention is invited to the answers to questions Nos. 277 and 278 asked by Mr. Harisarvottama Rao and given on 8th September 1928.

Lacquer work.—The Victoria Technical Institute has been furnished with the name and address of the Nossam worker and asked to extend its patronage to this man. Samples of painted skins have also been obtained with a view to testing whether there is sufficient demand for them.

Slate industry.—The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer to question No. 279 asked by Mr. Harisarvottama Rao and given on 8th September 1928. As the slate makers have not furnished the Director of Industries with particulars required in spite of two reminders sent to them it has not been possible to take up the matter of reduction of railway freight with the railway administration. Mr. Fyfe, Inspector of Industrial Schools, visited the locality once and studied the question when he was recently on leave. He will shortly submit a report on the result of his enquiries in England when the whole question will be examined in detail. The correspondence with the Forest department as regards the supply of ready planed and grooved frames to slate makers at remunerative prices has indicated that the price which the Olavakot saw mill has quoted may not be acceptable to the slate makers and this matter will be further examined.

Bamboo articles.—The hon. Member's attention is drawn to the answers to Question Nos. 280 and 281 asked by Mr. Harisarvottama Rao, and given on 8th September 1928.

Cuddapah district.

Metal industry.—The hon. Member's attention is invited to questions asked by Mr. Harisarvottama Rao, No. 1753 answered on 15th March 1928 and No. 163 answered on 5th September 1928, and the communication to the Council dated 26th November 1928. The question of interesting the Victoria Technical Institute in the Vonipenta metal ware was taken up and the Sales Manager has been asked to visit the place. It is understood however that the articles made at Vonipenta are chiefly household vessels and as such it is doubtful whether the Victoria Technical Institute would be able to do much to stimulate the demand. The Special Officer's reports on other districts will indicate the localities where the industry is carried on and he has stated that he would be in a position to make definite proposals with regard to the Vonipenta Industry in his final report. As regards co-operative societies, it is understood that the Oddars and Muhammadans have each a co-operative society for them and if these work well they may be linked with the village and town societies in Ceded districts and elsewhere.

Kora grass mat industry.—It is ascertained that there is not much local demand in Cuddapah district for the mats and the trade is largely in the hands of sowcars. The producers depend on these sowcars for the disposal of the mats and owing to unhealthy competition among these the exporters' profits are not sufficiently attractive to induce them to make advances to producers with a view to securing larger production. It is not possible to form a credit society for people who have no steady income. In view of the limited production it would not be paying if a co-operative society could take the place of exporters.

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Dyeing and printing.—A practical dyer was deputed to Jammalamadugu to demonstrate simplified methods for the benefit of dyers and his work was appreciated. The local missionary referred to by the Special Officer was addressed among other things to state whether by increasing the number of operatives, introducing new designs and adopting latest methods of block printing, the increased output could be readily marketed and if so in what countries. He has stated in reply that the annual production is about 4,700 square yards of which nearly 4,000 square yards are exported, that the difficulty of marketing the output was not felt, that no new designs have been used for some time and that the mission would be glad to receive ideas, methods and designs which would help to employ more people and supply a wider market. Subsequently the missionary wrote asking for some technical details and these were furnished. Another demonstrator was deputed to Jammalamadugu in order to give the necessary practical demonstration and advice for the benefit of workers. The Dyeing Superintendent will also visit the centre shortly to instruct the missionary in stencil printing and production of new designs that could suitably be adopted.

Sericulture.—Since some parts of Rayachoti and Rajampet subdivisions were found suitable for starting sericulture, the Sericultural Assistant got mulberry planted in four centres, namely, Madithad, Veerannagatupalli, Appayarajupet and Kumarakalva. A practical sericulturist has also been posted to look after these plantations. Silk worm rearing has been started in the first two villages and for the present the cocoons are being sent to the Textile Institute for purposes of reeling as it will not be advisable to instal a reeling machine until the quantity of cocoons produced in the area considerably increases.

Palmyra industry.—The Collector of Cuddapah who was asked to enquire and report as to whether there was likely to be a good demand for palmyra article if produced locally in the district has reported that he does not consider that the articles made of palmyra will have much local demand in the district but that if an experiment is to be tried, it might be done in the places noted below :—

1. Khadarabad, Jammalamadugu taluk.
2. Idupulapaya plantations, Rayachoti taluk.
3. Forest panchayat tope, Prodattur. Information is being collected as to the approximate area under palmyra and number of trees in the three localities mentioned above. The Assistant Industrial Engineer, Bezwada, has also been asked to make independent enquiries as to the local demand and submit a report.

Bellary district—Cotton and silk dyeing and carpet weaving.—A demonstrator was deputed to Bochigondanahalli for giving a demonstration in the use of fly-shuttle slay. A practical dyer was also sent to different centres in the district—Bellary, Rayadrug, Adoni and Yemmiganur for demonstrating to local people improved methods in dyeing and printing and his work was appreciated. When the dyeing equipment ordered for the Textile Institute is received and installed attempts will be made to induce persons interested in dyeing to start small dyeing concerns setting up similar appliances. The dyeing Superintendent is at present engaged in giving demonstration on the modern aerograph method of cloth printing at the Institute. After he completes this work he will be deputed to the several dyeing centres in the

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Presidency for affording necessary technical advice to dyers. The question of forming a co-operative society to improve the quality of dyeing and to reduce the cost of production of carpets is being investigated.

Cotton patty or screen industry.—The Registrar of Co-operative Societies has been requested to report whether it is possible to organize a society for the development of this industry.

Cumbly or blanket industry.—The question of improving grazing facilities near the villages where the industry is carried on was considered. The Collector has reported that the only grazing areas that can be found are the forest panchayat reserves and as there are many forest panchayats in the district, sheep, though not goats, of the villages adjoining the areas may be allowed to graze in the reserves at reduced rates if necessary. It is considered that people engaged in the industry will approach the panchayats.

Bangle industry.—Information as to the requirements of block glass by some of the bangle makers has just been obtained and is being communicated to the United Provinces manufactures.

Rope-making and coir-retting.—The question of taking Mappilla prisoners to the tract where fibre is sufficient in order to teach the local people the art of rope-making and coir-retting was considered, but it is found that Kudligi is 40 miles from Alipuram Jail and there is no railway communication. Coir fibre is difficult to obtain in Bellary and no coir industry is carried on either in Alipuram or Central Jail. The Director of Industries has submitted proposals for conducting improved retting experiments and if these prove successful the question of developing the industry in districts where coconut is grown on a large scale will be taken up.

Anantapur District.

Cumbly industry.—It is ascertained that already all possible facilities have been given in the matter of grazing in departmentally managed forests. As regards the formation of societies for breeding sheep, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies has promised to form societies wherever possible. Credit societies already exist at Tenegal and Beluguppa to give loans to Kurubas who are engaged in the industry. The Agricultural department have promised to loan a few good breeding rams to accredited co-operative societies who are prepared to take proper care of the rams. The hon. Member's attention is also invited to the remarks under cumbly weaving in respect of the Kurnool district.

Paper industry.—The Leather Research Chemist visited Nyamadala and has submitted a preliminary report. He has promised a fuller report after collecting information in regard to manufacture of hand-made paper in other places in the Presidency. His report is awaited by the Director.

Waist string manufacture.—A suitable cotton twisting machine has been evolved. The machine is being brought to the notice of the weavers through peripatetic weaving parties.

Wooden comb manufacture.—The Forest department has agreed to charge as a temporary measure in the case of comb makers a seigniorage of 2 annas per headload of wood obtained from the reserves of the Anantapur district.

Castor oil pressing.—The Special Officer suggested that credit facilities should be given to Ganigas who now purchase castor seed on credit from commission merchants. It is ascertained that the few men who are engaged

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in the trade are well-to-do and do not even resort to the credit society working in the place There is perhaps no need for a separate society for these people.

The screw presses generally used for expressing castor oil absorb a good lot of labour in their operation and the oil obtained is not easily saleable as it is heated and is reddish brown in colour. The installation of a power driver screw press may be beyond the means of the ordinary Ganiga

Hemp growing industry.—The question of starting a co-operative society with a small capital with a view to setting up one or two looms of the improved type was considered. As it is however understood that there are only five men who do the weaving it is not proposed to form a society for them.

Dyeing and printing.—A dyeing demonstrator visited Dharmavaram and demonstrated modern methods of dyeing with Napthol and Indanthrene colours. As the dyers desired to be advised regarding modern methods of dyeing green and blue, suitable recipes were worked out and communicated to the president of the local society.

Bangle industry.—In order to supply cheap fuel to the family engaged in the industry, the Forest department was consulted. It is found that the people want fuel from Gutturu reserve adjoining their village. The reserve is under panchayat management and the men engaged in the industry have been asked to address the local panchayats.

Sericulture.—The Sericultural Assistant visited the Hindupur taluk and reported favourably on the possibilities of introducing sericulture in the locality. As however the existing staff of practical sericulture are fully engaged in areas already brought under mulberry cultivation, it has not been possible to do any actual work in Hindupur taluk.

II. The report on the survey of the districts of Trichinopoly, Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevelly has been received by the Government with the remarks of the Director of Industries. The following is a summary of the action taken by the Director on the recommendations of the Special Officer on the survey of these districts.

Dyeing industry.—Arrangements will be made to depute the Dyeing Superintendent to Madura, Melapalayam and Kila Veeraraghavapuram with a view to demonstrating to the dyers up-to-date methods in dyeing.

Kora mat industry.—The Collectors of Trichinopoly and Tinnevelly have been addressed as to the possibility of leasing out to mat makers Government padugai lands on easy terms The question of forming a co-operative society for the mat makers at Pattamadai is under the consideration of Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

Coir industry.—The question of forming a co-operative society at Anjengo to enable manufacturers to purchase machines is being examined by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. It is proposed to try at Thopputhurai the methods now adopted in Ramnad district for cleaning the fibre if and when the experiments contemplated are initiated.

Palmyra industry.—As regards the licence fee charged for the manufacture of candy or sugar, enquiries have been instituted to ascertain the amount of the fee levied and the proportion it bears to the profits. The utilization of the palmyra fibre is being investigated.

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Sunn hemp and aloe fibre industry.—The question of minimising the ravages of pests attacking sunn hemp crops is under the consideration of the Director of Agriculture.

Gold and silver lace thread industry.—The State Aid to Industries Act has been amended with a view to assisting small scale industries. If the workers in the industry apply to Government for small loans their applications will be considered.

Metal industry.—It is proposed to consider the question of the nature and extent of the assistance to be given to the metal industry in Dindigul and other places on receipt of the Special Officer's report on Chittoor and Tanjore districts.

Dindigul Brass lock industry.—The Industrial Engineer has been asked to visit Dindigul and report as to the directions in which the industry can be helped.

Tobacco manufacture.—The improvement of the local varieties of tobacco is under the consideration of the Director of Agriculture and the Director of Industries is in correspondence with the Forest department as to the possibility of growing beedi leaves in the vicinity of the chief centres of beedi manufacture.

Toy industry.—The Superintendent of the Madura Industrial Institute has been asked to visit Iravadanallur and furnish a report as to the directions in which the industry could be developed.

Silk industry.—It is understood that several successful crops have been raised at Vedakangulam out of disease free seed supplied from Kollegal. It is not therefore considered necessary to supply the centre with a microscope. When the industry is started in a few more centres in the vicinity and the production of cocoons increases, the question of purchasing and installing a reeling machine for this group will be considered.

Wood carving.—The Superintendent, School of Arts, has been called to visit Madura and to report as to how the industry can be developed on sound artistic lines.

Manufacture of chunam.—Enquiries are being made to ascertain whether the small licence fee now levied makes serious inroads in the profits realised by workers.

Appendix XII.

[Vide answer to question No. 1341 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 1st February 1929, page 572 supra.]

G.O. No. 140, Development, dated 29th January 1927.

When the Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut, was established, it was one of the main objects of Government to impart instruction in soap making to the owners of small local factories which it was expected would come into existence as a result of the working of the Institute. Owing to various causes it had not been possible hitherto to provide the necessary facilities for this training. The Government however consider that before a decision is

taken as to the future of the concern, an attempt should be made to train some apprentices and accordingly sanction the continuance of the Institute till 31st March 1929 and direct that arrangements should be made to train apprentices from 1st February 1927. The Institute will continue to be run as a commercial concern but its principal object will be to provide training in the art of soap making. The position of the Institute will be reconsidered at the end of 1928-29 with reference to the results of its working as an instructional centre.

2. The course of training must be purely practical and adapted to the requirements of men with small capital and no great education who cannot possibly either acquire a knowledge of chemical analysis or afford to maintain a laboratory. The Government consider that the revised syllabus drawn up by the Director of Industries and appended to this order will generally suffice for the purpose. The number of apprentices to be taken will be six in the first year and twelve in the second year. Applicants from outside the Presidency may also be admitted provided it does not involve any additional cost. A fee of Rs. 100 per annum will be charged from each student coming from the Madras Presidency; the fee in the case of others will be Rs. 150 each per annum.

* * * * *

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Development)

V. PANDRANG ROW,
Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX.

Syllabus of lectures for the training of small soap manufacturers at the Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut.

Course.—The course will consist of lectures and practical work in the factory and the laboratory. There will be three lectures a week (each lecture of one hour's duration) and six hours will be devoted to laboratory work. All the rest of the time will be employed in the factory.

1. Lectures (three hours a week) on—

(i) *Raw materials.*—A general survey of the occurrence, preparation and properties of the raw materials necessary for soap making, viz., oils, fats, caustic soda, caustic potash, silicate of soda and soda ash, etc. Then a detailed study of these products as far as their application to the soap industry is concerned. Simple methods of testing the purity of raw materials. If the students have not sufficient knowledge of English, the lectures will be made as far as possible in vernacular, viz., Tamil or Malayalam.

(ii) *Soap making.*—History of soap making. Preparation of different strengths of caustic soda and caustic potash solutions for use in soap making. Fats and oils, simple methods of refining oils and fats. A comparative study of the nature of the various fats and oils. Rosin as a soap material. Soap machinery. Processes of soap making with special reference to cold process work and boiled soap making in a small scale. Classification, manufacture and properties of various kinds of boiled, semi-boiled, toilet and soft

soaps and simple facts regarding the colouring and perfuming of soaps. Glycerine in soap lyes (glycerine waters), their treatment and concentration by solar heat. Principles of concentration in vacuum pan.

(iii) *Analyses of soaps and oils.*—Elementary analyses of testing of oils, fats and soaps; common adulterants in oils and soaps and how to detect them. The properties of a good finished soap.

(iv) *Setting up a small factory.*—Selection of site for a factory. Planning suitable buildings and the best methods of arranging plant and machinery.

(v) *General.*—Simple costing methods of soaps in accordance with the different kinds of raw materials employed for different kinds of soaps. Maintaining short accounts of production, etc. Elements of trading, advertising, etc.

2. *Laboratory work.*—(Six hours a week.) A practical study of the simple chemical operations. The use of a chemical balance. Preparations and use of ordinary standard solutions. Simple methods of testing oils and fats such as the determination of specific gravity, melting and solidifying points, acid value and saponification value. Analysis of soaps. Determination of fatty acids, free alkali, combined alkali, water, fillings, rosin, etc. Only very easy methods that can be quickly grasped and followed will be shown.

3. *Factory work.*—The students will be first initiated into the various departments of factory work such as the weighing and storing of raw materials received into the factory and issuing same for soap making. They will be given instructions regarding the preparation of caustic soda solutions in different strengths in the factory. They will, in the beginning, watch the different processes of soap making and gradually be required to attend to every process themselves. They will have to do manual work in all operations such as the weighment of raw materials, putting them in the soap pans, mixing, boiling, crutching, cleansing, framing, slabbing, cutting, stamping, packing and loading the soaps in carts. Only by such means the students will get to respect the dignity of labour and also to learn the full details most minutely. After they have gained some experience, they will be asked to look after some manufacturing operations and eventually will be given some responsible work such as completing a batch of different kinds of soap The methods of manufacture will be fully demonstrated at every stage in the soap pan and probable difficulties and doubts will be cleared as they arise.

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Appendix XIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 1354 asked by Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 1st February 1929, page 577 supra.]

Record of service of Mr. H. A. Irwin.

December 1895 to August 1896.	Upper Subordinate, Madras Railway Construction, Bezwada.
August 1896 to September 1898.	Assistant Engineer, Madras Railway Construction, Bezwada.
October 1898 to December 1899.	Assistant Engineer, East Coast Railway.
December 1899 to October 1902.	Engineer, Mysore and West Coast Railway Surveys and Assistant Engineer, Muthupet-Arantangi Railway construction.
October 1902 to October 1904.	Assistant Engineer and Executive Engineer, Tungabhadra Project Surveys--Madras Public Works Department.
October 1904 to April 1906.	Special Engineer, Madras Municipality, on the new Drainage Works.
May 1906 to February 1914.	Temporary Engineer, Madras Public Works Department Tank Restoration Scheme, Ootacamund Drainage Works, Salem Water Works and Madura Drainage Works.
February 1914 to September 1914.	Hyderabad State Public Works Department; Employed on new Hyderabad Town Water Works.
September 1914 to January 1919.	Went on war service to Australia—Government of India Commission to buy horses. Took horses to France, Commissioned in Remounts and later transferred to the Royal Engineers. Demobilized on 21st January 1919. Returned to India, March 1919.
August 1919 to August 1928.	Forest Utilization Officer, Forest Exploitation Officer and Forest Engineer, Madras Government.
August 1928	Joined Mettur Project.

Record of service of Mr. A. H. S. Campbell.

Temporary Engineer, Madras Public Works Department, from May 1909 to July 1915 during which period he was employed in the Cauvery Reservoir Project Investigation for one year and then as Executive Engineer in charge of the West Coast division and on the Cochin Harbour works.

From 1915—1920 was in the Royal Engineers and served in Flanders, Egypt and Mesopotamia and rose to the rank of Major.

From June 1916 to November 1916 served under Sir George Buchananon Port and River Conservancy work and later he was posted to the staff of the 3rd Corps and took part in the advance that culminated in the capture of Kut and Bagdad. On the cessation of hostilities was employed on Railway Administration and later joined the Civil Administration.

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In 1919 was on deputation in England with the present Sultan of Bahrein.

1921—1923. Was engaged in private practice in Engineering.

1924—1927. Was employed as Temporary Executive Engineer in the Public Works Department Federated Shan States.

APPENDIX XIV.

[Vide answer to question No. 1366 asked by Mr. P. Bhakatavatsulu Nayudu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 1st February 1929, page 584 supra.]

FIRST ANNEXURE.

Qualifications of Mr. H. G. Howard, Chief Engineer for Hydro-Electric Development, Madras [vide answer to clause (b) of question No. 1453.]

Possesses technical training and experience gained in Canada and America. Member, American Institution of Electrical Engineers; Associate Member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. From 1903 to 1909 was engaged on railway survey and construction work on hydro-electric systems in Canada and California. From 1910 to 1915 was Superintendent of Construction and General Superintendent, Operation and Maintenance, Mexican Light and Power Company, work including construction of 88,000 volt sub-station, transmission units and small electric plants From 1915 –1919 was in Royal Field Artillery active service in France, India and Mesopotamia. Attained rank of Major Military Cross. From 1919—1922 was Assistant and Chief Engineer, Mexican Light and Power Company, work consisted of construction of hydro-electric plant, high pressure pipe units and steam plant; was also in charge of distribution of power, framing power contracts, tariff schedules, etc. From 1923 to date of appointment under the Madras Government was Chief Engineer, Cowdrays, White Hall Securities Corporation on hydro-electric side, in charge of construction of 30,000 horse power hydro-electric plant, pumping plant, reservoir, aqueduct, etc., in Chile. (Total scheme 70,000 kilowatts).

SECOND ANNEXURE.

Technical qualifications of Mr. G. Sundaram, Personal Assistant to the Chief Engineer for Hydro-Electric Development [vide answer to clause (e) of question No. 1453.]

M.A. in Physics, Madras University.

Completed the three years' post-graduate course in Electrical Engineering at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, and obtained the certificate of Proficiency in Electrical Technology.

Specialised in Hydro-Electric Engineering in France, Switzerland and England for over three years.

Served as Electrical Assistant to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation and Hydro-Electric Development for over two years.

Associate Member of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, London.

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Third Annexure.

Statement showing the number of Upper and Lower Subordinates and clerks, etc., employed in the Hydro-Electric Development Department [vide answer to clauses (g) and (h) to question No. 1453.]

Class of appointments	Starting pay.	Number of posts.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Muslims.	Indian Christians.	Adi-Dravidas.	Other minority communities.
Upper Subordinates.	RS.							
Supervisors	130	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Do.	125	5	4	1	..	..	..	..
Do.	80	9	7	2	..	..	..	..
Draftsmen	150	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Do.	80	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
Lower Subordinates.								
Draftsmen	50	3	1	1	1	..	..	..
Clerks.								
Superintendents	125	2	1	1	..	..	..	..
Accountant	100	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Storekeeper	100	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk	80	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Do.	65	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Do.	60	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Do.	40	6	5	1	..	..	..	..
Do.	35	3	3	..	..	..	..	..

Appendix XV.

[Vide answer to question No. 1370 asked by Mr. J. Bheemayya at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 1st February 1929, page 585 supra.]

Statement showing the scale of fines.

	RS.		RS.		RS.
Kists below	20			... ...	1
,, from	20	and below	50	... ...	2
,, ,,	50	,,	100	... ...	3
,, ,,	100	,,	200	... ...	6
,, ,,	200	,,	400	... ...	12
,, ,,	400	,,	800	... ...	24
,, ,,	800	,,	1,500	... ...	40
,, ,,	1,500	,,	2,500	... ...	50
,, ,,	2,500	,,	4,000	... ...	75
,, ,,	4,000	,,	6,000	... ...	100
,, ,,	6,000	and above		... ...	150

APPENDIX XVI.

[Vide answer to question No. 1381 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 1st February 1929, page 592 supra.]

Extract of G.O. No. 865, Public, dated 7th October 1928.

Order.—All Members of the Committee may draw travelling and daily allowances under the rules applicable to them as Members of the Madras Legislative Council attending its meetings.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

H. G. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

APPENDIX XVII.

[Vide answer to question No. 1387 asked by Mr. D. Narayana Raju at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 1st February 1929, page 594 supra.]

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue and Settlement, Mis. No. 2551, dated the 10th September 1927.

[*Subject*—Acts and Bills—Village Panchayat Courts—Execution of decrees—Amendment of Act or Rules—Necessity—Collector's remarks submitted with Board's remarks.]

Submitted to Government with reference to their Memorandum No. 705/B-2, dated 6th May 1927.

2. The Board considers that no case has been made out for any modification of the Village Courts Act or the rules made thereunder except perhaps in respect of the custody of attached property and submits the following remarks on the several difficulties raised by M.R.Ry. Narayana Raju, M.L.C., in the matter of the execution of decrees by the presidents of the panchayat courts:—

Delicacy of the position of the president.—Panchayatdars are elected by adult males who are residents of the village (rule 8) and they elect one among themselves as the president of the panchayat court [section 9 (5)]. The villagers know that such courts are constituted to enable them to get a prompt remedy in suits for recovery of money at considerably less expense than would be necessary in the civil courts. There is thus no reason why the president of a panchayat court should feel it a delicate matter to discharge his duty in the execution of the court's decrees. The Board has no sympathy with the attitude which demands the honour of the post without its responsibilities and endeavours to foist all possibly unpopular duties on to other shoulders.

Staff.—Section 11 lays down that it shall be the duty of the village servant usually employed in carrying messages to act under the orders of the village munsif (which term includes the president of the panchayat court—section 5) in seizing, selling and delivering movable properties attached under the Act. It is possible that this leads to friction between the village munsif and the president in the utilization of the services of the village servants. The former may quite legitimately require them for revenue duties particularly in the kist seasons. It is clear that the arrangement is not permanently satisfactory, but at present there is no justification for a separate menial

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staff for the panchayat courts. Such a staff must, however, come in the end if and when the movement develops. The existing inconvenience such as it is, is not sufficient reason for transferring of the execution work from the president of the panchayat court to the village headman. If the village servant does not attend to this statutory duty or if the headman is obstructive disciplinary action may be taken against them by the Revenue officers.

3. *Storage of attached property.*—Under section 53 of the Village Courts Act, the president (which term is included in the expression village munsif—section 5) is *bound to provide for the* custody of movable property attached. It is only in a small percentage of the suits filed in panchayat courts that the amounts decreed will have to be realized by execution. As the panchayat court can try suits the money value of which does not exceed Rs. 50 or Rs. 200 in cases in which both parties consent (such cases are very rare) the movables attached in execution will not be numerous. They may as a rule be left in the custody of the judgment-debtor himself on his furnishing adequate security for their production when required—section 53. In certain cases they may be sold soon after attachment—section 58—Proviso. If either of these courses is not feasible, the properties may be left in the custody of the village headman if the president so desires. A rule may be made to this effect. The expense of keeping such property in custody is one of the items in the costs of execution which constitutes a first charge on the money realized in execution—section 63.

Attendance of the president in civil and criminal courts—Prosecution in cases of obstruction and revision petitions to District Munsifs' Courts.—The difficulties in this case are fanciful. The complaint, if any, would be filed by the village servant against the persons who obstructed him in the discharge of his duty. A revision petition would be filed by the party aggrieved against the counter party. In neither case would it be necessary for the president to attend the courts unless he were summoned as a witness. This would not therefore entail much inconvenience to the president.

3. Copies of the replies of Collectors consulted by Government are herewith submitted :—

Letter from A. R. Cox, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Coimbatore, L. Dis. No. 5048/27 A-3, dated 16th May 1927.

[Government Memorandum No. 705/B-2, dated 6th May 1927.]

I have received no complaint from any of the presidents of panchayat courts about any difficulties in the execution of decrees.

2. In my opinion, the existing provisions of the Act and the rules framed thereunder are not defective.

Letter from A. R. C. Westlake, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Kistna, L. Dis. No. 3739/27, dated 14th June 1927.

[*Reference.*—Government Memorandum No. 705/B-2, dated 6th May 1927.]

No complaints have been received from presidents of panchayat courts about their difficulties in the execution of decrees passed by panchayat

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courts. I think that the existing provisions of the Act and the rules framed thereunder in the matter of execution of decrees of panchayat courts are adequate.

Letter from M.R.Ry. Rai Bahadur U. Rama Rao Avargal, B.A., Collector of Kurnool, No. L. 1404/27, dated the 18th June 1927.

[*Reference.*—Government Memorandum No. 705/B-2, dated th May 1927.]

The president of only one panchayat court in this district complained that the village servants did not promptly assist him in the execution of decrees and the village servants were suitably punished.

2. In my opinion the existing provisions of the Act and the rules framed thereunder bearing on the subject are not defective and no modifications seem called for. Under section 11 of the Madras Village Courts Act, it is the duty of village servants to assist the president of the panchayat court in the execution of decrees. Even if the work were transferred to the village magistrate he has to depend upon the village servants for its execution. As regards the other grounds of objection, if the burden of enforcing the execution of decrees is shifted to the shoulders of the village magistrate, the latter is in an equally unpleasant situation of becoming unpopular, whereas if the president is just and impartial there would be no justifiable ground for any ill-feeling against him in his capacity as president. The alleged inconvenience caused by a president having to attend magistrates' or district munsifs' courts in cases of obstruction to the execution of his decrees does not seem to be serious so far as this district at any rate is concerned as there have hardly been any cases of obstruction during the past three years. In regard to the custody of the distrained property, it may be made over to the village magistrate after obtaining acknowledgment from him as is being done in the case of similar property seized by various departments of Government.

3. There seems to be therefore no particular reason why the president should be relieved of the responsibility and the village magistrate burdened with it.

Letter from R. H. Ellis, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Madura, L. Dis. No. 4781/27, dated the 18th June 1927.

[Government Memorandum No. 705-B/2, dated 6th May 1927.]

No complaints have been received from presidents of panchayat courts about difficulties in the execution of decrees. The provisions of the Act and the rules framed thereunder bearing on the subject are not defective. I do not consider that it is necessary to amend them in the direction proposed.

Letter from H. S. Shield, Esq., M.A., I.C.S., Collector of Tanjore, D. Dis. No. 6217/27-B., dated 22nd June 1927.

[Government Memorandum No. 705-B-2, dated 6th May 1927.]

Complaints from the presidents of panchayat courts in this district about the difficulties in the execution of decrees have been rare. The Revenue Divisional Officers of Tanjore, Negapatam and Pattukkottai state that there

are no defects in the existing provisions and no remedy is called for. The Revenue Divisional Officer, Pattukkottai, suggests that in cases of difficulty section 66 of the Act provides necessary relief by enabling the courts to send their decrees to the District Munsifs having jurisdiction for execution. The Revenue Divisional Officer, Negapatam, states that elected functionaries should be made to realize that their duties are not always pleasant ones and that they should not hesitate to take coercive steps in the matter of execution.

2 The Revenue Divisional Officer, Mannargudi, reports that one of the presidents represented before the Tahsildar that the execution of the decrees could not be attended to by him only for want of men.

3. The Revenue Divisional Officer, Kumbakonam, anticipates some difficulty in securing in time, the help of the village menial, who is under the direct control of the village headman. These two Revenue Divisional Officers suggest that the Act may be so amended as to make the village headman responsible to execute all orders.

4. The only difficulty that can possibly be anticipated is that the president of the panchayat court may not be able to get the services of the village menials promptly as they are not under the direct control of the Presidents.

5. This can be got over by giving exemplary punishments in one or two cases of wilful neglect on the part of the village headman to depute menials and culpable delay on the part of the menials to attend to the directions of the Presidents, Village Panchayat Courts.

6. I am therefore of opinion that the existing provisions of the Act and the rules framed thereunder are not defective and that no remedy is called for.

Letter from H. R. Pate, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Malabar, Calicut, D. Dis. No. 4834/27, dated the 2nd July 1927.

[Government Memorandum No. 705 B-2, Law (General), dated 6th May 1927.]

I received a complaint from the president of the Panchayat Court at Nethirimangalam, Walluvanad taluk in January 1926, that he experienced certain difficulties in the matter of executing decrees of panchayat courts and I recommended to Government in my Ref. No. C. 2–293/26, dated 3rd February 1926 that the rule should be so amended as to permit the execution of decrees by any member of the panchayat appointed by the president in that behalf. The Government ruled, in their Order No. 658, Law (General), dated 1st March 1926, that under section 11 of the Madras Village Courts Act orders in execution might be executed by the agency of village servants acting under the orders of the president of a panchayat court. It does not appear to me however that that section really solves the difficulty, since, apart from the service of summonses, etc., the only specific powers conferred on the village servants by that section are to "act under the orders of the village munsif in seizing, selling and delivering movable properties attached under this Act." No power to attach is given

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(i) There appears to me to be some force in the first objection raised by Mr. Narayana Raju, M.L.C., that the president as an elected honorary functionary is "in a delicate situation to take coercive steps such as attachment, sale of properties." Further there is some impropriety in the president both signing an order for execution and executing it.

(ii) The second disadvantage pointed out by Mr. Narayana Raju is that the president has no staff and no village office to keep the attached property in safe custody. Difficulties on this account are as a matter of fact likely to be experienced by a president who does not happen to be the adhikari. As an elected honorary functionary, it does not seem desirable to require the president to provide accommodation for all attached properties.

(iii) The third objection, relating to the obstruction of execution and its consequences, is not, in my opinion, serious. It would seldom be necessary, in the rare event of such obstruction being offered, for the president himself to appear as a witness in the court; the village servant would normally file the complaint. In cases of revision petitions in the courts of District Munsifs against orders passed by the president, only the records are generally called for and it is only in very rare cases that the presence of the president in court is found necessary.

2. For the reasons which I have given, I recommend that rule 53 (*b*) of the rules framed under the Act should be so amended as to permit the execution of decrees by either, any member of the panchayat court (as recommended in my letter No. Ref. C. 2. 293/26 dated 3rd February 1926) or, as an alternative by the village munsif.

Letter from A. M. A. C. Galletti, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Ganjam, No. L. Dis. 2910/27, dated 3rd July 1927.

[Government Memorandum No. 705 B-2, dated 6th May 1927.]

I have not received any complaints from presidents of Panchayat Courts in this district in the matter of execution of decrees. I do not think that any change in the rules will remove difficulties which are personal.

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Appendix XVIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 1399 asked by Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 1st February 1929, page 599 supra.]

Letter from the Director of Industries, No. 843-C/28, dated 10th January 1929.

I have the honour to state that the majority of the industrial concerns in Ganjam and Vizagapatam districts being rice mills and groundnut factories there appears to be very little scope for the establishment in those districts of schools of the Trades School type which presuppose the existence of a number of industrial concerns in close proximity to one another from which the apprentices could be drawn for theoretical instruction in the continuation classes. I have consulted a few of the more important concerns and the

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replies received from them go to show that there is at present no organized system of apprenticeship training obtaining in the area and that until such a system of education gains firm ground in the locality the establishment of trade schools of the type of the Madras Trades School would be unnecessary and superfluous. It may however be possible to induce as and when opportunity arises one or two large concerns to admit a few apprentices for training and to start work classes for the benefit of the learners and I have instructed the Inspector of Industrial Schools to examine the possibility of any action being taken in this direction when next he is on tour in the districts concerned. Meantime it seems to me that the question of the establishment of a Trade School in the area should be deferred until the Vizagapatam Harbour Scheme has materialised when a real need is likely to arise for the provision of theoretical instruction to the various apprentices employed in the shops.

G.O. Mis. No. 153, Development, dated 25th January 1929.

READ—the following :—

Memorandum to the Director of Industries, No. 2757-II/28-1, dated 1st October 1928.

From the Director of Industries, No. 843-C/28, dated 10th January 1929.

Order—Mis. No. 153, *Development, dated 25th January* 1929.

Recorded.

2. The Director of Industries is requested to report some time in July 1929 on the views of the Inspector of Industrial Schools on the question remitted to him for examination.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Development)

A. McG. C. TAMPOE,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Industries.

APPENDIX XIX.

[*Vide* item III—Papers laid on the table of the House, page 604 supra.]

LAW (GENERAL) DEPARTMENT.

COMMUNICATION TO THE COUNCIL.

With reference to the answer given to question No. 88 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 4th September 1928, the following report is laid on the table:—

REPORT

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Transfer of the Guntur Sarishtadar.

88 *Q.*—Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA :—Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any transfers of District Court Sarishtadars in the Presidency were ordered by the High Court before the summer recess ; and

(*b*) why the Guntur Sarishtadar was not transferred?

88 *A.*—

(*a*) A copy of the High Court's Proceedings R. Dis. No. 390 of 1928, dated 24th April 1928, is appended.

(*b*) There was no reason to transfer him.

APPENDIX.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

Order—R. Dis. No. 390/28, *dated 24th April* 1928.

[*Subject.*—Sarishtadars of District and Sessions Courts—Transfers of.]

The following transfers of Sarishtadars of District and Sessions Courts have been ordered by the High Court :—

1. M.R.Ry. V. Mannarkrishnayya Garu from Nellore to Anantapur. *To join at Anantapur on reopening of that Court.*

2. M.R.Ry. P. Venkayya Garu from Anantapur to Nellore. *To join at once at Nellore and relieve No.* 1.

A. C. HAPPELL,
Registrar.


தமிழ்நாடு சட்டமன்றப் பேரவை
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